LABOR AND CAPITAL.

TREMBLE, JAY GOULD ! FRANCISCO, April 6 .- The Pacific Mail

OOK COUNTY CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB. Clark streets, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. to-day. WILLIAM

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. ASSIGNEE'S SALE. At our FRIDAYS SALE, April 7, & 10 o'clock.

75 Brussels. Wilton. Velvet, and other
Rugs, assorted sizes.

12 Brussels, Moquet, and Wool Carpets.

Bale surreserved.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Apartm.

Friday Morning, April 7, at 9:30 O'Clock, OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE The largest stocks new and used

Household Furniture Spiendid new Parlor Suits, Marbie-top and Walnut Chamber Sets, Lounges, Sofas, Book Cases, a full line Carpets—the entire furniture of private residence sent to us for peremptory sale; general merchandize, Crockery, Giass and Piated Ware, Table Cutlery, 50 Groquet Sets, &c. Six Silver-Plated Show Cases, 5, 5, 7, and 8 feet long, standard make.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

PAWNBROKER'S SALE, y direction of H. S. HAAS, Manager of the New York Loan Office, 120 South Clark-st.

FORFEITED PLEDGES t Butters & Co.'s New Auction House, northeast cor-ner of Wabashav, and Madison et...

FRIDAY, April 7, at 10 o'clock. The stock to be sold is very large and varied, among which will be found Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Chains of overy style, Fine Gold Sets, Sterling Silver, Opera Gissese, &c., &c. Also Law, Medical, Theological, and Miscellanew Books.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, Fine Table Cutiery, Stoves, and Other Morohandise,

SATURDAY MORNING, April 8, at 9:30 o'clock By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashav.

On Saturday, April 8, at 9 o'clock, 10 Crates W.G. Crockery & Glasswark

AT 10:30 OCLOCK,

AT 10:30 OCLOCK,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of every description, new and second-hand. Paries and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Marble-top Tables, Whatnots, Lounges, Wardrobes,
Oil Paintings, Extension and Breakins: Tables, Easy
Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Mirzore, Mattresses, Springs, Parior and Office Decks, Caspets, Planos, Parior Organa, I Guil Pier Mirror, 23:28

GEO. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY. FRIDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 A. M., The entire outsit of Ment Market, NO. 642 WEST MADISON-ST.

Two Horses, two Wagons, Meat Racks, Blocks, Tools, etc., etc., Sale positive, By order T. E. STACY, Agent,

CONFECTIONERY.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876-TWELVE PAGES. TAILORING.

FINANCIAL. FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK

THE SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
this institution pays interest at the rate of
serient per annum on Bavings Deposit
if Trust Funds. This interest is added to
principal on the first day of each Janua.

We can make loans on Real Estate in Chicago and well-established suburbs, and on improved farms within 100 miles of Chicago, in amounts of \$1,000 to \$20,000, at current rates.

JOHN W. MARSH & CO.,

94 Washington-st. MONEY TO LOAN

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

AMERICAN LINE HILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. Steamers of this Line have SUPERIOR CABIN

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

EOMERSET, Western Saturday, April 15
ARAGON, Symons.

Cabin Passage, 870; Intermediate, 85; Steerage, 830.

Recursion tickets, 8130; Prepaid beerage certificates

EM, Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M.

E. H. C. GEO, McDONALD, Azent. INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

Carrying the Mails between EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 st, Clark-st, Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West, Ag't, BF Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. NOHOR LINE.

Resp Raturday to Glasgow, Derry,
Liverpool Ac. Calcin, from 808.

Sinceruse, 808, including provisions.

HEND LERSON BROTTERES, N. E. MAIL,
Chings Chings, Chings

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS

Bellack's Analytical Method for Piano, (75 cents), is an easy, attractive, and pluethod for the first six months at the piano. Getze's School for Parlor Organ.

82.50. Immensely popular. About 70,000 copies Centennial Collection of National Songs. The most brilliant compilation of Patriotic Songe stant. The National Airs of America, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, and Rossia are in it. In Paper, 40 Cents. Boards, 50 Cents. Cloth, 75 Cents.

Maxin and Hoadley's Method for Beginners, (\$5), is a handsome, complete, well arranged Instruction Book for the planoforts. German Four-Part Songs, for Mixed Voices.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston EDUCATIONAL:

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Summer Instruction in Science for 1876. For Teachers and Other Adults.

Durses of Instruction will be given as follows:

L. General Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis, by

R. Charles F. Mabory.

II. Quantitative Chemical Analysis, by Mr. H. B.

Determinative Mineralogy and Crystallography, Edward M. Wadsworth. "Basnogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. G. L. Good-No. 1. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. Parlow. VI. Geology, by Prof. N. S. Shaler.
Laok course will last six weeks. The first four courses will be given at Cambridge, the fifth at some point on the sakhore, as yet undetermined, and the sixth at a camp near Cumberland Gap, Kentucky.

A circular which gives full information about these course may be obtained by applying to the Secretary Cumberland Dailysersity, Cambridge, Mass., inclosing a stamped envelope.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Girls. Next term commences pril 17. Next School Year, Monday, Sept. 11. Send or Circular to the Principal, Elmhurst, DuPage Coun-y, III.

SUITS AND JACKETS.

DEPOSITORY. PIQUE SUITS

JACKETS. Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

We will offer in our Children's Department. SATURDAY, April 8,

A FULL LINE OF PIQUE SUITS

For Children and Misses of all ages from 2 to 16 years. Also PIQUE EMBR'D JACKETS,

KILB SUITS, &c. Also SPRING CLOAKS for the same ages. These goods will be found unu-sually attractive, both in styles

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED

GENERAL NOTICES. Public Notice.

CITT COMPTROLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 29, 1876. Notice is hereby given to all persons owing neal Estate Taxes to the City of Chicago for the year 1875, that the City of Chicago will at any time before May 1, 1876, borrow from

Office of Lyonsdale Coal Company 86 Washington-st.;

Chicago, April 5, 1876, Notice is hereby given to all parties in-ebted to the Lyonsdale Coal Co. that H. C.

J. L. REED, Beceiver.

READING FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS—DAILIES, WERELIES, and MONTRILES from the principal Citize, States and Cast das. Weeklies and Monthiles throughed as 196 Dearborn st. JOS. MACKIN.

RANGES AND STOVES. HICKS & WOLFE,

THE SUPERB RANGE Cooking and Heating Stoves,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

804 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

JOHN D. MACLEAN.,
Western Agent.,
Foundry at Troy, N. Y.

Figure us a call or send for Catalogue,

FOR SALE FOR SALE.

Bullock Steam Printing Press With complete Stereotype Machinery, all in excellent condition. Cost \$25,000. Will sell chesp and on easy terms. Address CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT CO.,

SHIRTS. E. JENNINGS & CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIENTAL SHIRT,

AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS No. 111 South Clark-st., M. E. Church Block. Pactory—420 West Randolph-st.

MILLINERY.

M. E. STOUGHTON has removed her Mil-linery Rooms from 578 Wabash-av. to 56 WASHINGTON-ST.,

PRUSSING'S WHITE VINEGAR

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Warranted to Keep Pickles. We Guarantee It to be entirely free from Suiphure Acid or other deleter-ous substance, with which Most Finegar is adulterated. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the World. Estab. 1848. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. Office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

CLEVELADD, March 28, 1876.

The annual meeting of the Stockbolders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing rear, and for the transaction of other appropriate this day dissolved. The outstanding debts due the farm are payable to P. J. Enstace, whose receipt only is evidence of payment.

April 6, 1876.

P. J. EUSTAGE.

BOULDETH RESIWAY CO.

CLEVELADD, March 28, 1876.

The annual meeting of the Stockbolders of this Company, for the election of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the Stockbolders of this company, for the election of the company, in the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company of the City of Cleveland, Chico, on Wednesday, the 2d or of the Company

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

Work:

LINDSAY BROS.

141 & 143 Dearborn-st.

TAILORS,

TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING

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WILLIAM C. DOW

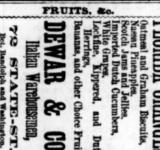
Room 10, Tribune Building. OFFICES FOR RENT

OFFICES FOR RENT
In the American Express Building,
Nos. 72, 74, 76, 78, and 80 Monroe-st.
One suit of Spacious Offices on second floor, south.
One long room, 1850, on fourth floor, from,
Two small offices on third floor.
One Arist's issuido, fourth floor, north front.
One spacious basement room. An elevator for passengers and freight; modern improvements in every room; a superior class of tenants; every precaution against fire; a night-watch; and throughout the hand-somely-freecoed halls the most scrupulous cleanliness render this elegant and central edifice a very desirable place of business.

TO MANUFACTURERS TO RENT, for Storage and Manufacturing purposes, a store 18254 feet, connected with a two-story ware-house in the rear, 36:56, with elevator, and basement 66:92, with stable-room for 4 horses, and drive-way into basement, situated on Fifth-we, just south of Van Buren-st, C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 145 Dearhorn-t. Room 6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.



HATS. STIFF FELT HATS. Of the above, we have much the largest and finest

DUNLAP & CO., THE JUSTLY-CELEBRATED NEW YORK FIFTH-AV. HATTERS. BREWSTER,

Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

The Centennial Plows.

An exhibition of Underwood's Rotary Gang Plowoperating on a new principle—will be given on Monday, April 10, at 3 o'dlock p. m., at the corner of
Throop and West Congress-siz. Leave Van Buren-st.
cars at corner of Throop and walk one block south.
The Press, Capitalists, Manufacturers, and Agriculturists are invited to see the best plow work ever manufactured. JOHN K. UNDERWOOD. REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

A five-story brick building thoroughly built, central, by located on the North Side, especially adapted to heavy machinery. Shafting, Selting, &c., all in place and in complete order. Qan be bought for one-half its R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 2 Resper Block,

ZOLINE. LADIES, Use Zoline

HEALTH LIFT.

HEALTH Chicago Health Lift Co.

Marsh's Improved Health
Lift. The very best machine in use. Agency,
sale, and exercise rooms,
97 Washington-st. S. S.
BLISS, Agent. F. W.
RILEY, M. D. Agents
wanted.

COLLECTION AGENCY WE ARE PREPARED TO furnish full information concerning European Uncisimed Estates to all believing themselves heirs to the same. Will investigate the lakims, and probeoute them to immediate adjustment.

FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,
170 State-st., Chicago.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.

POLITICAL

Thornton and His Bummers Do Their

Are Counted In.

Moderator and His Accomplices.

Emptying Ballot-Boxes and Replacing Their Contents with Bogns

Conclusion of the West Town Canvass--- A Republican Success.

Ticket to Be Put Up by the Demo crats To-Day---Sherman-

Farwell Hall Mass-Meeting-

Beveridge's Buncombe Cheese-Paring at the Illinois Penitentiary.

Mr. Bristow a Republican ?-Thurlow Weed on the Situation,

LOCAL POLITICS.

elected for another year, to the intense disgust of all honorable Democrats and Republicans. The bummer element has triumphed, not by the by the perpetration of an infamous outrage, by which the character of the ballot-box was so changed as to practically disfranchise hundreds of our most respectable classes. Mike Evans

town election Tuesday. The work proceeded slowly, all parties counting with deliberation and care, so as to avoid making any mistakes. About half-past 6 the task, so far as concerned the regular ballot-boxes, was completed, and a

And Evans, Phillips, and Ryan

Wholesale Frauds of the Illegal

House Caucus.

Wentworth and McAuley to Be Supported by the Democracy.

Nominating a Mayor.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

There is joy in the camp of the South Town ax-eaters. By a bold manipulation of the balot-boxes, the old Board caused itself to be re-

find out. That the acheme was carried out to a successful issue the result suitabilities. An outerspools frand, whiler should consign the perpersions; if cound out, to the Patientiary of the remainings of their natural lives, has mean prejectated; average thousand languidies while the many conting of the conting of the remaining of their many conting of the contin

as was seen by the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, and the sudden change from alarm and despair to wreaths of smiles which came over Mike Evans' countenance the same night, indicate quite circumstantially—and many a man has been hung on testimony of less weight—that the fraud was perpetrated in one or both ways. It was to the interest of the conspirators that the ballot-count should show less than that of the poll-lists. Such would relieve them from all charge of stuffing; but by no process of logic can they be freed from the charge of fradulent substitution.

The First Ward box was not tampered with. The proof of that is that it contained nearly all the votes cast for Sherman for Assessor and Loewenthal for Supervisor,—genuine Democratic tickes. The Third Ward box was in charge of Murry Nelson. It was securely sealed, and was not opened. The box for the Cottage Grove precinct of the Fourth Ward contained about 900 votes, most of them for Galloway. In the First and Third Ward sone in the four procincts of the Firth Ward. The conclusion is, therefore, that the First and Third Ward boxes were the only ones not tampered with, and from them Sherman gets his vote. The Second ward bogus poll was run by Keefe, the employe and tool of Phillips. The Fourth Ward boxes were the only ones not tampered with, and from them Sherman gets his vote. The Second ward bogus poll was run by Keefe, the believe the believe than 1,000 nomine, and many mistakes.

Collector for or the believe the believe than 1,000 nomine, and many mistakes. It supplies the second for Phillips, who was working for a profitable office. It explains why Thornton insisted on blending the bailots, in them dumped, and last year's tickets, with Evans, Phillips, Ryan, and Gleason on them, substituted. This explains why Phillips was so willing to act as custodian. The wolf was put in charge of the sheep.

Evans Ryan, Glesson, and Phillips, to secure the police who elected Thornton may be the can contributed his part to the plot. And now one is more inclined than were to cu

himself. The witness then detailed the subsequent proceedings, and showed how Dooley, Ryan, Pat McDenaid, and a lot of other bummers and shoulder-hitters, attempted to steal away the people's rights.

The witness stated to the Moderator that, when he first went into Ryan's room, be (Millard) had not been elected. After he was chosen Moderator be asked Sergt. Yesey to break in, as the door was barred and he was refused admittance. The officer declined, as it was a private d welling.

Sagt. Yesey was then examined, but he threw

NUMBER 226.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Service continues The service continues with a desired at the service continues of the beat on for an economical way. The problem of the service content was a service or the service of the service or for an economical balance of the service or the service of the service or for an economical balance or the service of the service or the service or the service or the service or the service of the service or the

But all such appeals were disregarded. The department of the Government, through a crising the exercise of the highest intelligence most inferible integrity, was placed in the an utterly incompetent man. Nor while evit an utterly incompetent man, lier while evit an utterly incompetent man.

THE FIRST WARD. ided to support Messrs. Wentworth and Modey, the candidates who were chested out of a omination at the Republican primaries Wednes-ay, for Aldermen of the First Ward. They had at one time an idea of nominating D. R. Pearson and John M. Tyrrell, but came to the conclusion that these gentlemen were not available enough to defeat the men, Warren and Lyon; consequently they have decided to select Mesers.
Wentworth and McAuley, both of whom they be-

MASS-MEETING FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS. A mass-meeting of law-abiding and order-lov-g citizens will be held this evening at Farwell all, under the auspices of the First Ward Conted Republican Club. All who are in favor tions and capable men for office

are invited to attend.

In view of the recent rictous and disgraceful proceedings at the South Town election and at the First Ward Republican primary meeting, the necessity for organization and action against ballot-box frauds and prevalent corruption becomes apparent. When citizens are deprived of their rights at the police force of the City Government; when the interests of tax-payers are subordinated to those of gamblers and vagrants; and when the recognized rule of conduct is not the will of the decent majority, but the mandlin beheats of the law-breaking minority, it is high time for the people to take counsel of the hoor, and devise means for protection and purification. and devise means for protection and purification.
The First Ward Consolidated Republican Club
was formed to secure good government. It is
uncompromisingly opposed to all wrong, and in
fartherance of its objects calls upon the fraends
of municipal and political reform to join in the
effort to put an end to the evils which so beset
the city.

effort to put an end to the evils which is the city.

The Hon. John Wentworth and Mr. John T. McAuley have been nominated as Aldermen to represent the ward in the City Council. Those who favor the electron and the principles which they represent are earnestly requested to be present at the meeting to-night.

The Hon. Wirt Dexter, the Hon. Leonard Swett, the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Emery A. Storra, Robert Collyer, and Arthur Mitchell have been invited to deliver addresses.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
First Ward Consolidated Republican Club,

First Ward Consolidated Republican The Twelfth Ward, DEMOCRATIC.

In these columns yesterday morning was published a list of delegates from the Twelfth Ward of the Democratic Convention to-day. It has ince been ascertained that another meeting was said Thursday evening, at which an entirely lifferent delegation was appointed, as follows:

N. Stiles. David Koeigh, Asa Dow, Adolph foses, John E. Owsley, and Edward Hamiltonhees delegations will probably fight it out to-day.

Aid. Jonas, of the Eighteenth Ward, is very inxious to be returned to the Council. To this and he has been busy for a week past to find some one to directain a petition to give him a "cail." The circulator had not been found at

last accounts.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cit zens' Association, held April 7, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Association, recognizing in committee with all law-abiding citisens the imminent danger in which our city, our property, and our liberties are placed by the corruption and malfeasance of our present dead devernment, earnestly recommends all its members to heartily support and further the movement account on foot for a mass meeting or joint convention of citizens, irrespective of party, to select a candidate to be voted for our the 19th inst. for the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago, now usurped by Harvey 9. Colvin.

STATE POLITICS.

STRINGS TO BEVERIDGE'S BOW. NOTABLE THE INSTITUTION AT POLIET.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Trabune.

Soliet, Id., April 7.—The more the late re-

spondent on Wednesday, is investigated, the more it indicates the presence of a large-sized African in the wood-pile, and the more does the reduction appear to have been made for the purpose of manufacturing political capital for Bereridge, by creating an impression outside that, under his administration, prison affairs are managed economically. If such were the fact, however, no reduction would have been necessary, for the receipts would more than definy the expenses, as was the case during the Wardenahips of Elmer Washburn and Maj. Wham. In results the institution is Wham. In reality the institution is FINANCIALLY EMBARBASSED.

though this is strenuously denied, and owes some \$18,000, to offset which it has \$60,000 or thereabouts due from contractors, Richardson, the stone-contractor, being its debtor to the amount of \$40,000 or more. But he stands in amount of \$40,000 or more. But he stands in with the Penitentiary and State-House Commissioners and Gov. Beveridge, and won't pay up, and, as they can't make him do so, the deficiency is squeezed out of the poor employes. Richardson's debt will be allowed to run probably until after the State Convention, when, if Beveridge fails to get the nomination for Governor, he will throw up his contract and the prison may whistle for its money. Good business management and economy would seem to demand that he be held to the terms of his contract, and not allowed to carry on operations

the State, without rendering an equivalent therefor.

ANOTHER PHASE
of this reduction is that it affects chiefly those who are least able to stand it—the men who do the real hard work, the rank and file, as it were. A situation at the prison is nalike most Government positions, which are generally little more than sinecures. If an officer is incompetent he cannot retain his place, unless findus favoritism is shown him, to the datriment of the discipline of the convicts and successful management of the institution. If efficient and faithful in the discharge of his duties, he carms every cent he receives by putting in seven days' work each week. A number of these men had purchased modest little homes for themselves in the city, contracting to make monthly payments to the amount of one-half their salaries, until the whole chould be paid. This contraction, which is to date from the list of April.

Is referredually HARD on this class, and leaves some of them with \$20 per month, and others with only \$16, wherewith to support their families. It has been frequently admitted by the Board that the services of all the employee were worth \$75 a month, and Southworth has said on several occasions that their salaries should be increased to that figure, and never reduced; but this was before Beveridge's political sky became so obscarted as to require his satellites to resort to the economical dodge. Many of the officers who have large families found their former salaries barely sufficient to provide them with the necessaries of life, without any of its lexuries.

The economy of the measure is extremely determined.

the necessaries of life, without any of its luxuries.

The economy of the measure is extremely doubtful. It is saving at the spigot. The aggregate reduction amounts to about \$714 per month,—hardly enough to pay the expenses of one electioneering tour, especially if the Commissioner travels far from homs. To have been consistent, the Commissioners should have cur nown trains own salanias, dispensed with the luxuries which they now enjoy,—such as fine cigars, liquors, hotel bills, and traveling fees,—and reduced the expenses of the Warden's table, all of which the State pays for, and then, if necessary, raised funds on the collateral afforded by the accounts of the delinquent contractors, instead of reducing the informers of the employee to less than living rates. They could have dispensed with many unnecessary and expensive improvements and expenditures, particularly that of prescribes and expenditures, particularly that of prescribes and expenditures, particularly that of

Peniteatisty, to be exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, and one of \$7,000 for a little gasoline apparatus, consisting of three small tanks and two converters, and a gast-ank with a capacity of about one hogshead. The entire cost of the whole, including labor, ought not to have exceeded \$2,000. whole, including ceeded \$2,000.

whole, including labor, ought not to have exceeded \$2.000.

They (the Commissioners) say, in their order announcing the reduction, that "the income and receipts of the institution have become materially less, and also the cost and expense of living, and that the income and expenses of the institution must be made to correspond, with a view of making the same self-sustaining." This is all very line, but

If "the income and receipts are materially less," and if "the cost and expense of living is materially less" also, then it naturally follows that the "cost and expense" of running the prison should be "unaterially less," without resorting to a reduction in the pay of the em-

prison should be "unaterially less," without resorting to a reduction in the pay of the employes.

The reduction is unjust in another respect. It does not take in the high-salaried officers. The Warden, Maj. McClaughry; the Deputy-Warden, Capt. Hall; the Physician, Dr. Heise; the Chief Engineer, Capt. Miller, who all expect to be Beveridge delegates from this county to the Republican State Convention, are not affected by it. The same is the case with the Chaplain, the Clerk, Galius Miller; the Purchasing Agent, Capt. Hamilton; and Mrs. Jackson, the Matron, who is related in some way to the house of Beveridge.

The feeling among the employes is one of suppressed indignation, but they are obliged to submit. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the prison is

submit. It is perfectly safe to say, however, that the prison is

NOT NOW "SOLID" FOR REVERIDGE, as was supposed to be the case a few days since. The contractors are allowed to have just about everything they ask for. A new shop was recently fitted up, at considerable expense, for the shoe contractors, M. Selz & Co.,—counters, shelves, and steam fixtures being put in,—and, when the improvements were completed, the contractors threw up a portion of their contract, and turned over thirty-four convicts to the State. These men are now idle. The new tract, and turned over inity-four convicts to the State. These men are now idle. The new \$7,000 gasoline apparatus, mentioned above, is a failure. The prison was in total darkness Wednesday evening, the gas going out about 7 o clock and remaining out all night.

THE GOVERNORSHIP. A CULLON VOTE THAT BEYNNIOS CAN'T HAVE to the Ritter of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, April 7.—If Beveridge thinks that, in the event of Mr. Cullom giving up the race, he will receive the support of that gentleman's friends, he is egregiously mistaken. I count myself a Cullom man. I have done some work appreciate. But, if he is not to be a candidate before the Convention, I shall not be inclined to wear any badge-ticket he may choose to give me. In Cullom there is something to admire; in Beveridge I can see nothing. It is given out by the immediate friends of the Lieutenant-Governor that if Culiom can be nomi-nated by Beveridge votes, that will be done; or if the Lieutenant-Governor can be nominated by

Cullom votes, that will be done. Nonsense! I do not know but I am as likely to be a delegate as any unelected person, and for one I will vote for my favorite as long as there is any chance for him. Beyond that no man can control me. There are several men in the party either one of whom I consider preferable; and if the question should come up as between Beveridge and Washburne. Washburne, then, for me, a bundred times. I think Beveridge's attempt, here in Chicago, the last few days, to create a feeling of distrast in Cullom's homesty, about the meanest piece of business agoing. I happen to know that he, on more than one occasion, to more than one, or two, or a dozen persons, said that Cullom was implicated in the Whisky lking by declosures of operations at Pekin. He was jubilant over it. He expected to have the race against Washburne all to himself, with Cullom's friends to help. If this is anybody's programme, I want to be counted out. That is all.

WASHBURNE AND THE GERMANS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : East St. Louis, Ill., April 7.—The fact that the Hon, E. B. Washburns will probably be the Republican candidate for Governor has so alarmed our Democratic friends in this section that they are beginning to try to discourage his candidature. To this end, a gentlemen who

trains with the Democracy is out in last Mon-day's St. Louis *Republican* with an article head-ed "Washburne and the Germans," wherein he tries to break the force of the argument which THE TRIBUNE employed some time ago to show why Washburns is very popular with our Ger-man-American citizens. Notwithstanding this, however, The Tribune is right, for the fact is patent to all that Minister Washburne is, for good reasons, very popular with our German friends, as well as immensely strong with our

JOLIET, Id., April 7.—The more the late to Journal of the salaries of the employes of the State Penitentiary, mentioned by your correst Washburne is normalized for Governor, their ticket will be beaten 50,000 votes in Illinois, their ticket will be beaten 50,000 votes in Illinois their ticket wil if Washburne is hominated for Governor, their ticket will be beaten 50,000 votes in Illinois this fall. I am somewhat surprised that the Springfield Journal objects to the reasonable and just manner in which The Tarburne indorees. Washburne as a candidate for Governor. Is the Journal not willing that The Tarburne shall express a rational preference for this or that candidate when it (the Journal) is flooding the State with election earing documents for its favorites? Only two weeks since we received, as a supplement to the Journal, a sheet of some six or seven columns wholly devoted to praising as certain candidate for State Treasurer. There is nothing wrong in all this, only the Journal must not be surprised if other people have opinious and wishes to express.

We are very glad to learn that, in case Mr. Washburne is selected as the Gubernatorial candidate of the party, and is chosen, under no circumstances will be think of restinquishing the duties of Governorship to seek the United States Secatorship; for the truth is, the people hereabouts are well sanisfied with both Senators to constitute the conditions of Convention at Cincinnati choose Mr. Washburne as our Presidential candidate, we suppose in this case the people would allow him to withdraw his candidature for the Governorship and become our national standard-bearer.

FAIR PLAX.

WASHBURNE FOR GOVERNOR.

Dancille (III.) News, April 5.

The suggestion of Mr. Washburne as a Gubernatorial candidate is meeting with considerable opposition throughout this State. It is asserted by some papers that he is "selfish and hoggish;" by others that he only wants to be elected first Governor of the State, and then step into the United States Senate, as did Mr. Oglesby. Oth-ers claim that he is being run by THE CHICAGO

TRIBUNE and a Chicago chique; others that he is being run by a Peoria clique.

Indeed, by both the friends of Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Culion there are a multitude of objections filed against Mr. Washburne, just such as the control of are filed against any man who ever offers for

angels are scarce in this sublunary sphere, and femr is angels of faultless life none too plenty. femile angels of faultiess life none too plenty. Tet hr. Washburne is a stateman of unquestioned ability and purity, and would be an assurance to the people of this State, and of this nation too, that the Republican party appreciates brains and purity, and is earnest in that work of reform which declares that no guilty man shall escape, and that there shall be a thorough overhanding and reformation of both State and National Administrations.

and reformation of both State and National Administrations.
So far as the News can see, by the light of the facts in our possession. Mr. Washburne is the best man to make the standard-bearer of the Republican party in this State. It will give our Gubarnatorial canvass an emphasis and significance which none of the other men, however worthy they may be, can give it. Washburne is our preference decidedly.

The Cuicaso Tainuas is authorized by Mr. Washburne to say that he is not an aspirant for the United States Senate, and that if elected Governor of Illinois he will serve in that place faithfully.

THE GERMANS SOLID FOR WASHBURNE.

Coi. Francis Bodman, of Chicago, known as one of the best German Republican stump speakers in the State, honored the Republican office with a call on Thursday last. Col. Rodman canvassed the State with John A. Logan in 1870, and did gallant service for the Republican party, and we are glad to find that his patriotism has not shated an iota. We discovered too that party, and we are gind to and that his parriotism has not abated an iota. We discovered, too, that be is a warm friend of E. B. Washburne, and desires his nomination for Governor. He says that in various parts of the State where he has been on business, the people are waking up to the importance of nominating Mr. W. as the strongest and best man. He thinks the German vote would be aimest solid for Washburns, while he would be stronger with all other classes of citizens than any other candidate named.

NATIONAL POLITICS. THE COLORED MEN.

OLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NASHVILLE CON VENTION, NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—Another immense dience greeted the Colored National Conven-on. Resolutions were adopted indorsing and ning their devotion and adherence to the National Republican party and its principles; that, nevertheless, they have just reason for complaint against those members who have proved recreant to their truets; returning thanks to the friends of freedom; disfavor any desire to cherish ill-feeling against the exulavehold-ing element of the South, but, on the contrary, extend them the clive branch contrary, extend them the clive branch of peace; asking all good men to arise in their sovereign capacity to strengthen the arm of the law, and protect all citizens against mobs, assessinations, outrages, and violence; that the determined and increasing efforts of the enemies of the race to cetablish the color time present a condition of affairs to be deplored by all lovers of liberty and order, and one which threatens the continuance of peace, security, and prosperity of both the blacks and whites; they hold no sympathy with official rogues, but most earnestly condemn dishonesty, corruption, and infidelity to public trust in whomsoever found; most heartily subscribe to the policy, "Let no guilty man escape"; recognize the appropriate services rendered in their behalf by Fresident Grant, assuring him of their lasting gratitude.

Supplemental resolutions were adopted recog-nizing the validity of the present State Govern-ment of Louisians, under which Pinchback was elected to a seat in the United States Senate, elected to a seat in the United States Senate, deeply deploring the manner in which his contest ended, and regarding it as humiliating to the pride of the colored people of America; that Senator Morton, by his unyielding course, and those Senators who voted and acted with him, are desorring of the lasting gratitude of colored American citizens; that compulsory education be inangurated in the Southern States.

John M. Langston spoke to a large andience to night with reference to the recent Supreme Court decisions bearing upon his race.

MR. BRISTOW'S REPUBLICANISM. THE ESSENTIAL CREED OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

THE PARTY'S MISSION—IT MUST CONTROL THE

COUNTRY. Secretary Bristow has but lately been the ob-ject of persistent abuse from Democratic papers like the Cincinnati Enquirer, and of covert depreciation from more pretentions organs like the New York World. There is a curious in therefore (save the New York Times), in the ground of attack selected by a disreputa organ in Washington, which affects to doubt the soundness of Mr. Bristow's Republicanism because he is so much praised by Democratic jour nais. If there are any honest admirers of the Secretary of the Treasury who think that, be-cause he comes from a Border State, he need give some evidence of his unalterable allegiance to the Republican party, they can find in the record of his share in the Kentucky campaign of 1871 all the evidence desired. The following ex-tracts from speeches delivered at Frankfort and at Louisville may serve to indicate the general

tenor of the opinions he expressed during that campaign:

We have before us to-day a living and useful filiatration of the wise foresthought and broad philantration of the Republican party that every man born in this country or naturalized, no matter what his condition in life, his race, or color, is an American ditison, and as such is entitled to equal rights before the law, and to a participation in the elective franchise. The Republican party, which has acideved much for the country, has wrought no greater work than this. Is it not a proud day for us? Although we have passed through a sanguinary struggle in which thousands of our brave and patriode citizens have yielded up their lives, yet we cannot lose signi of the fact that at the close of the conflict the immortal principle so happily announced in the Declaration of Independence has not only been preserved, but has grown into practical and living resulty. This is the essential creed in the Republican varty, and we are here to-day for the purpose of declaring our unaliseatic standment to their party. It is strue we have not yet seen in Essatudy unqualified acquisescence in this grand result on the part of our fellow-citizens, but the time is not far distant when even the people of Kentucky must hay adde the prejudices engendered by the late War, and accept in its fullest cense the freedom of citizenship and equality before the law of all men. Democratic Conventions in Kentucky may be selent on this subject, and a Democratic Legislatury may be criminally regardless of its highest duty; the people the susselves may be misled and deceived by political leaders; the still small voice of reason may be husbed and silenced by the turbulent passions of the hour, yet the day is not far distant when this underlying principle of the Republican party will be fully acknowledged and accepted by all the people of Kentucky. Whe

and it will then be the duty of that party to preserve intact its own great work.

The mission of the Republican party is not yet ended. The loyal people of this country who preserved the Government in war and have maintained its honor in peace are not yet ready to hand it over to the party that conspired to desiroy it, and has resusted every effort to make it indestructible. At no time in our history has the cause of civil and religious liberty made such progress as in this decisie under the fostering care of the Republican party. In giving freedom, with civil and political rights, to one reac, it has not been unmindful of the rights and liberties of the other. The same constitutional provision that gave freedom to the black man makes it forever impossible to enslave any portion of the white race. The citizenship secured by the fourteenth article of amendment to all persons born or naturalized in the United States applies alike to all persons, rich and poor, white and black. The inhibition upon the States to make or enforce any law which shall shridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States of make or enforce any law which shall shridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States to make or enforce any law which shall shridge the invente or to deny to any person within their pin-solution to the qual protection of the laws, in a bulwark of safety to every citizens, and a protection against the oppressions that might otherwise a aspituous to all races of people, and henceforth neither the United States nor any State can deny or storings the inestimable right on account of race, color, or previous condition. All these constitutional provisions were p-seed in the interact of personal liberty and individual security. The laws of passing the state, frainful and coling the winds and policy and local hate. The constitutional provisions wore pseed in the liberty is inherent in human nature. It may be stilled, but not without much difficulty. Easy to be wrought upon as well as pow

HIS REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Thurlow Weed has written a letter on the political situation to his old paper, the Albany Ecening Journal, from which we take the fol-lowing extracts. He first reviews the policy of the Government after the Revolution and the War of 1812, when "enlightened and patriotic statesmen in the National Government set them-selves diligently to work, inaugurating poli-cies and enacting laws designed and calculated, by reviving commerce, establishing manufac-tures, and promoting agriculture, to restore public prosperity; while simultaneously the national credit was placed upon a firm footing, by a policy which insured the payment of the public debt. And all these beneficent objects were accomplished. All the great productive interests of the country, each acting advantageously upon the other, were soon seen in successful and harmonious operation." After some further observations, Mr. Weed proceeds with his review:

Mr. Para in two by the postage it collects. The New York Tribune thinks last Wednesday was Biaine's day, inasmuch as the real bent in the delegations of Pennsylvania and Ohio is believed to be in his direction; and it adds:

"Since neither Hartrauft nor Haves has any obance, the Maine candidate is left to gather up the chestunts after the others have shaves the tree. Vermont sends an unpledged delegation, but its inclinations are believed to be strongly toward Blaine."

cossful and harmonious operation." After some further observations, Mr. Weed proceeds with his review:

I was among the first to say, personally, to Gen. Grant that the popular sense of obligation to him would manifest itself in his nomination and election; that it was a spontaneous movement, which required no ald aid which would not be restrained; that no-body was entitled to credit for briefs in his favor, and that he would become our Chief Magnistrate, free to administer the Government with an eye single to the welfare of the people and to the honor of his country, in that interview I marrated to Gen. Taylor, whose Administration, but for the personnel which premisurely deprived the country of his services, would have been eminently desinguished for its purity, patriotism, and wisdom. I left Gen. Taylor, his natural good sense, fortified by military education, would enable him to display executive ability and distinguish his Administration by a high sense of official integrity and honor, and by an earnest devotion to the public welfare.

There were difficulties, however, in Gen. Grant's way, which no amount of wisdom could avoid. The "cankers" of a long war had eaten into the heart of the nation, Democralization, public and private, had become almost universal. Our country was dorned.

to pass through ordeals of fraud and corruption, described by Sir William Papps and Lord ideality, by which Engined was so long dishonored, and on account of which this English people were oppressed by crushing and inspression assettion. In his encounter with these diffigulties, One Granthas not been fortunate. His Cabinet, as a whole, was not wisely chosen: and when vacancies occurred; his original mintakes were not corrected. The late Vice-President Wilson appealed often and earnessty to the Predicted in favor of elevating and strengthening his Administration by assessing with Gov. Prob. Qabines Ministers of large experience, recognized talent, and pronounced integrity. But all such appeals were disregarded. The financial

favor. We should not like his Southern policy to begin with nor his Kentucky policy to end with."

In declining a renomination, Gov. Har lin. of Missouri, save: "I am thoroughly satisfied that my official duties can and will be more fathfully discharged by holding myself free from the struggle that would necessarily follow if I sought a re-election. I do not enjoy the piece, but being 10, my highest ambition is to discharge during my term the full measure of every duty, and it is more than probable that I would fair if I took upon myself a cheuraneous cares and troubles as would be involved in seeking to hold my present place."

A New York Tribune correspondent who has

lidate or that, or to take part in struggles with in the party lines." .

department of the Government, through a crisis requiring the exercise of the highest insuligence and the most infestible integrity, was placed in the hands of an utterly incompetent man. Her while evidences of Mr. Richardson's incapacity were manifest and multiplied would Gen. Grant listen, until for this and other obstinate refusals to regard the popular will, his eyes were opened by the disastrons defeats austained by the Beauty in 1874. But even that crainous lesson failed to awaren the Freeident to a just and full sense of his high responsibility. Other and equally vital reforms were damanded and refused. Early in the first years of Gen. Grant's Administration, Gov. Cox. of Ohio, retred from the Interior Dapartment for some reason unknown to the people. Nothing was then or has been since alleged against him. His successor, Mr. Delano, came into office with a good character and a clean record, both of which, however, were soon lost. But, as in the case of Mr. Richardson, the Freatdent refused to listen to the numerous and damaging accurations against Mr. Delano. For many months after that gentleman felt constrained to tender his resignation, the Freeddent perversely refused or neglected to socept fit, and only yielded an indignant popular demand, seconded by the oth. amenders of the Cabinet. I do not care to dwell upon recent and still more startling official delinquencies.

There is little or no compensation in the circumstance that our fallen Sucretary of War found discreditable examples for his misconduct in the whole-asle traffic in offices by the English Ministers of War during the reigns of the Georges. These delinquencies constitute, in the aggregate, a burden under the weight of which no Administration can stand. Happily, however, the Republican party is stronger than its Administration. But it must not incumber itself with the obloquy that attaches to official misconduct. It cannot afford to defend or excuse the errors of the President or the frauds of his appointees. In return for the great service

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hannibal Hamlin cares for nebody, and nebody cares for him. Ta, ta. It is understood that Mr. Morrison has definitely retused to run for Governor of Illinois. Hang the color-line; the colored men are right-and dangle a few Ku-Klux at the end of

Will Mr. Grosvenor explain : Does inflation inlate? The party seems to be contracting itself

very fast. The Keokuk Gale City thinks Mr. Conkling is not a man who suits a good part of Republi-

an sentiment."

The statement that President White, of Cornell University, will not go to Cincinnati with his delegation is denied. Did the ballot-box guard. Tuesday night, play

poker only for matches? It is enough to rend the soul of Mr. Schenck. It is said the Vermont delegation to the National Republican Convention will be evenly di-vided between Blaine and Bristow.

Mr. Jefferson Davis' "History of the War," it shoped, will be out in time to be of service in the campaign-on the Republican side. Hamlin is "not afraid of the newspapers ;"

the newspapers are certainly not afraid of him. But they are sorry for him, poor fellow. The New York World has to go back to 1872 to prove that David A. Wells didn't lose Democratic votes in his Congressional canyass.

President Chadbourne, of Williams College, is making his mark in Massachusetts politics; and the Springfield *Republican* refuses to insure him against political accidents. Jere Haralson, of Alabama, has private rea-sons for believing that Gen. Grant is warmly in-terested in the movement for securing the Re-publican nomination for Coukling.

Dr. Leonard Bacon ran only seven votes ahead of his ticket in New Haven in his canvass for the Lower House of the Legislature, and was defeated. On this occasion only, Thomas G. Shearman did not weep.

The Washington Republican in a double leaded article sets forth the danger of Mr. Bristow's becoming the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Suppose your uncle should prove to be your aunt?—Boston Journal.

Henry C. Robinson, Republican candidate for Governor in Connecticat, said in a recent speech: "The Chief Executive has more patronage than monarcha, and it is his greatest curse. It breathes corruption in the nostrils of the people. Blessed be the day when this official patronage is done away with."

Donald G. Mitchell confesses to a fondness for the 3.65 convertible bond scheme, as proposed by Mr. Peter Cooper and Mr. W. D. Kelley. It is strange how clap-trap does overcome the strongest mind. Mitchell is sensible in caring most to have some such man as Bristow, Tilden, or Fish nominated for the Presidency.

The Cincinnati Gazette remarks: "No Asiatic despot is more enveloped by obsequious dependants on his favor, who dare offer no advice contrary to his humor, than the President of the United States. Nor is any one more shut out from public opinion or more exposed to misrepresentation of this by those who are its appoint-

resentation of this by those who are its appointed representatives."

The Demecratic press is unanimous in the conviction that Connecticut has settled the question of the Presidency in favor of its party. Perhaps so; but there are to the unpartisan eye several able-bodied obstacles in the way now, including the ray baby, the Hon. Ben. Hill, the Hon. Sam Randall, and the Republican party.

The Iowa State Register is for Gen. Sherman first; second for Haves; third for Morton; fourth for Blaine; fifth for Conkling; and "never for Bristow." The Register, is almost unnecessary to add, is a representative of the Whisky-Ring, Credit-Mobilier. High-Tariff rebbors.—in short, a Des Moines branch of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

bers.—in short, a Des Moines branch of the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, in the last number of the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, has the following plain words about Roscoe Conkling: "Roscoe Conkling should be neither nominated nor voted for by intelligent Republicans, because he represents nothing but partyism. He is the ablest and most conspicuous defender of a costly and corrupt system of Government."

Carl Schurz declines responsibility for newspaper paragraphs recently attributed to him, and says he has not written a word for any newspaper since his father's death, seven weeks ago. He is not disposed, either, to talk politics with reporters, though he is willing to have it go abroad as his opinion that no man should be elected President whose name is not recognized as a true embodiment of the Reform cause.

Hamilin's Poetal law is working beautifully in

as a true embodiment of the Reform cause.

Hamlin's Poetal law is working beautifully in Detroit. Certain seedsmen of that city destring to send out a large number of samples stepped across the river and mailed the matter there. Under our intelligent laws they saved about \$2,000 by the operation, and all the money they did pay for the services readered them went to the Canadian Government, the rule being that each Government keeps the postage it collects.

The New York Tribute thinks law Wolfert.

but its inclinations are believed to be strongly toward Blaine."

Mr. Dana is too big a man to be hurt by the action of the United States Senate rejecting his nomination; but the Republicans who voted against him at the dictation of Ben Butler are not too big to be hurt by their own votes. The anti-Dana Republicans are: Rescoe Conkling. Simon Cameron, Angus Cameron, Hannibal Hamlin. John P. Jones. John A. Logan, Justin S. Morrill. Oliver P. Morton, John Sherman, Algarnon S. Paddock.

Republicans who may doubt the erthodoxy of Bristow as a party-man will be glad to read the following from the Louisville Courser-Journal: "Mr. Bristow is not only a Republican, but a Republican. He is not a brawler like Morton, nor a bigot like Confidency: but he is, governed by a botter temper and furnished a more courteous bearing, just as ultra and obdurate in his politics as they are, and more dangerous, because botter informed. There are a dozen reasons why we should regard his accession to the Presidency with a particular dis-

ing to hold my present place."

A New York Tribune correspondent who has seen and talked with Gov. Seymour mays tak name is urged for the Presidency, not with his consent, and in spite of his protest against what he calls "a desectation of the grave." He has still great popularity with the Democratic party in New York. "He might have been Senator in Mr. Keruan's place by simply podding his head, but his great ambition seems to be to hold his place at the head of his party in this State as arbiter, advisor, and sage, preserving his influence unitupaired by refusing to lean toward this candidate or that, or to take part in struggles with

PENDLETON'S SONG. [TUNE-Cover Up Your Tracks, Boys.] or years my conscience elept secure, or people all had thought me pure; and for the Presidency sure My hands, and all my pockets crammed Belknap stood by, a silent clam. The reason why this warrior bold Permitted me to grab the gold, Upon a trump'd-up plea as old, And rotten too, as ever bow'ld. The people's cash from out their hold, Was simply this: I reached him throu A woman's cunning, and I knew How thirty thousand dollars, too, Would operate when brought to view,

I had a friend—a Hoosier true—
Who many a year was looking through
When the White-House should have in:
But all this Presidential stew
Has vanished like the morning's dew,
And left him flas within the Stough
Of Despond, with our kindred crew.
He had a pair of able hands,
But soiled their ever-tiching palms
With bare-faced tricks and shallow sham
The smaller Hoosiers thought to rear
A system, as it would appear,
Of water-works, and far and near A system, as it would appear,
Of water-works, and for and near
They sold their bonds; when just right bere
My friend stepped in these folks to skin,
And with a lovely smile and grid,
Which showed he had gone in to win,
E en though he should commit a sin,
He bagged some forty thousands in,
For which he nardly paid a som;
Meanwhile fast slept the Hoosier throng;
But now they've wated, and loud and long
Their anger surges like the gong.

I had still yet another friend,
whose grand Reform had sought to mend
The Canal-thieves of New York's den,
And all their dirty pack to send
Up to the Penitentiary.
And this good friend—yes, even he—
Was stume by that bad bumble-bee,
That Presidential bumble-bee.
Yet this good friend of mine thought
The Alton and the Terre Haute
Rairoad with too much money frienchs.

One day we met to have our glee!
Ah, yes! we were as merry three
As ever chicked glass on a spree;
And both my friends had said to me,
"These miserable Republicans,
with all their vile and corrupt bands,
And viler hearts and thieving hands,
will bring to ruin all this land."
"Well, yes, "says!, "this is our song;
we'll preach it loud, and sing it strong,
lefter the people's virtuous throng ":
When lo! from distant regions, there
But family came a distant bark
Upon the palyitating sir,
I paused—I listened—trembled—"Hark!"
(Ard instantly a deep descrair I passed—I listaned—trembled—"Hara [" (And instantily a deep destair (fad mounted every visage there.) "It is, that bark we hear afar, (Investigation's dogs of war !" East St. Leuis, Iil., March 20, 1876.

RAILROADS.

FLOODS.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

La Chosse, Wis., April 7.—The heavy thaw which has prevailed the past few days has again worked serious damage to railroads in this vicinity. On the Southern Minnesota Railroad, between this city and Houston, a had break has oc-curred. No trains since Wednesday. The Chi-eago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road has a small washout opposite this city. Large gangs of men are at work, and it is expected that trains will be running regularly by to-morrow. The Chicago & St. Paul Road sustained quite a serious washout north of here, at Minnesota City.

INSURANCE.

English Companies Writing Risks in America --- The Profits.

How the Managers Manage to Make It Pay for Themselves.

Fierce Competition for the Agencies of Foreign Companies.

The Amount of Business Done-Income and Net Earnings.

Mystery of the Life Reserve .-- English Wild-Cat Companies.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. New York, April 6.—The magnificent record made by English fire insurance companies holding risks in the Chicago and Boston fires in 1871-72 has placed them in the foremost rank as safe underwriting institutions, and whatever is written or printed about them is exceedingly interesting. These companies are now much more extend d than they were in those years, and their association in the minds of the people with sound indemnity dates from 1873, although the leading representative companies had agencies in the larger cities prior to that time. For a halfcentury some English offices have done business in this country, and paid large losses occasioned by the fires of 1835 and 1845 in the City of New fork, but as their business was mainly confined to the East they were little known in the West by merchants and others who knew the prom-icent American companies quite well. At present, the English companies enjoy great ad-vantage by reason of their financial reputation; and the preference of the heavy insurers for English policies is one of the characteristics of fire insurance thoroughly understood by agents and appreciated by the companies. They may be said, in fact, to have the pick of the America pusiness at the present day.

AMERICANS SEEKING ENGLISH COMPANIES. Immediately after the Chicago fire the American agents, especially in this city, began to realize that the agency of an English company for this country was a "soft thing," and house they commenced their efforts to induce additional companies to come over the water and try their luck. Not less than half a hundred agents, ermed with letters from bankers, English merchants, importing houses, and especially those side of six months to procure British companies

baying British connections, went to England inside of aix months to procure British companies for New York business. One manager of a leading company wrote the next year that he received an average of one American per day, who was an applicant for an agency for "the States." Only four comrantes came, notwithstanding the producious efforts put forsh to captare them. These are the London Corporation, the Lancashire of Aismenster, the Guardian of London, and Brottish Commercial of Glasgow. As a result of these labors, however, several representatives of English companies visited this country, and looked over the ground, with a view to opening agencies. Not one of thom concluded to come. Doubtless some of these early efforts would have been more successful but for the occurrence of the Boston fire. That checked the emigration fever, as it was playfully called, and prevented companies from coming here which otherwise were disposed to try their Inch.

Bow a contrast animals and assembly an appropriate the first properties of the Northern Assurance Company has lately some to this conserve as participant in a joint arrangement with the Imperial. In 1872, the Company has been pany of a leading firm in this out to establish an american branch in their hands. The matter was debated in true English style for many weeks, and finally it settled down upon two pany has lately some to this country as a participant in a joint arrangement with the Imperial. In 1872, the Company has decided in the state of the settle down upon two pany has lately some to this country as a participant in a joint arrangement with the Imperial. In 1872, the Company has decided in the state of the settle down upon two pany has a leady some to the company, and when the details were an attention. The matter was debated in true English by the form the country of the first was a company in the part of a leading firm in this cuty to establish were the settle of the country of the country of the first was country. The settled in this form he took a trip to

the business done in this country for 1875 by all the Engl sh companies:

Premi-ums re-ceived. Total in-ceived. come. Losses paid. turn. Liverpool, London, 3,328,140 2,521,388,929,316 1,673,90 North British and Mercantile 1,429,355 1,505,686 723,7831,184,50 Queen. 1,429,355 1,505,686 723,7831,184,50 Queen. 1,420,173 167,691 Commercial Union. 167,5.5 749,555,522,383 837,64 Lan. av hire 555 813 653,871 230,727 174,287 (1997) 1,500 1,500 Assurance 370,131 25,697 165,164 151,350 Secontish Commerci 7, 32 (1975) 351,48 151,350 Secontish Commerci 7

By deducting the amount of losses from the column of total expenditures the cost of transiting the business may be accurately accurately accurated. These companies all receive handson aums for interest upon their American investments, which are included to the above take

meets, which are included in the above takes.

Assers of the English COMPANIES.

In estimating the value of the assets of the English companies doing business in Americal theory one among them which is not incumbered with liabilities on account of their his downments, a feature unknown in American offices. The following table shows the gross assets of the companies in England, including the American assets, and also the American assets and arrately:

at Albany.

LEFE MASHATIFE OF ENGLISH CONTANTS.

It has always been a mystery to the average American citizen, not directly interested in a surance, to understand the relation between the fire and life departments of English companies. The fact is that by act of Pariment the companies are recurred to bold a reserve on every his-policy issued after a certain data which as a permanent security to life policies and cannot be touched for paying are lossed. The New York Insurance penartment demands a statement of this reserve, and in the return at Albany. a statement of this reserve, and in the carrie last received of the English offices the amount of the life reserves, or liabilities, are given as follows:

Companies.
Commercial Union.
Guardian.
Lancashire.
Liverpool, London. and Globie.
North British and Mercontile. These surne, in any emergency threatening the salvency of the above companies on accounted disactrons configration, would be deducted from their assets in payment of fire-losses, as the

Crack

Cr

GONE FOR GOOD.

That's What a Speculative Fra on 'Change Did on Thursday.

His Creditors Mourn His Sudden Le ing to the Extent of \$15,000.

How a Professional Cambler Took in Wheat Operators on the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade was excited yesterd the announcement of the failure and sudde sarture of Frank Canblos, a prominent was peculator. Nor was the excitement at all

aved when a careful investigation footed es at about \$15,000. Abblities at about \$15,000.

It was generally known that Canblos long in wheat, but it was never supposed his transactions extended beyond 50,000 bus when in fact he had out from 550,000 to 60; His operations have not been particularly a ed, for the reason that they have been so ributed. He was not a man who was

soo much on any one firm, he would have

He had been engaged in the purch He had been engaged in the purcha sheat for May delivery, at \$1.06% per bu In the meantime he "bulled" for all he worth, though previously he had always regarded as a "bear" in the wheat market. regarded as a "bear" in the wheat market.

the Eank of New York failed, wheat went
up and down again, and Canblos lost at
turn. It was then that he made up his ma
go in again for all he could, making his are
ments to leave if he failed, or scoop in hi
ceeds and retire if he were fortunate enough

Vio.

Yesterday morning the market opens \$1.04\(\) for May delivery, making a different carbon of \$2\(\) cents per bushel, it ing a loss of about \$15.000. It was then dered that he had gone, and for a moment was a slight depression in the market. It almost immediately, and it was soon discontant to avoid detection, that he had not any house to any large amount, and a feel ascenity returned. any house to any large amount, and a reconsecurity returned.

Cambios was well known to the member the Board, and they have always been can their dealings with him. Years ago had a recovery such a recovery and dealt a faro-bank down in the State of sissippi. He came to this city about ten ago, and for some time dealt in a bank corner of Ciark and Washington streets, he had promised reformation, and duris connection with the Board he won the good all by his promptitude in delivering an

tion for fair dealing, while his genial memade him quite a favorite, though very few to trust him to a large amount.

It seems that in addition to purchases for about 200,000 bushels in the aggregathis week, at about \$1.05 to \$1.06. Then having unexpectedly declined chiefly in quence of fine weather, he found himself to be "put" upon at any time, so that he reudered himself liable to receive, along \$50,000 bushels of wheat, on every bus which there would be a loss to him.

which there would be a loss to han.

HIS RANK ACCOUNT

was kept with the Northwestern Nations the Fifth National, and not at the Cochange as rumored yesterday. He had no any-business with the laster bank for years. On the 24th of January, 1873, he chis account with the Northwestern. He had a good account, sometimes running a as \$30,000. For a month he has been on his money out, and Thursday he took a for \$6,000 on the Bank of New York, les balance of \$225, which was yesterday garn by Muggridge & Poabody.

His business with the Fifth National meuced a year ago, and his average balan been \$5,000. Thursday he drew out all by which still remains.

As to the amount he carried off, it is year

been \$5,000. Thursday he drew out all by which will remains.

As to the amount he carried off, it is varently approached at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, any generally supposed that he has gone to York, though he bas connectious in Sancisco. By his action he has forfeited his bereitje in the Board, and the action from his absence seems to be the redress for his creditors.

This SUPPREENS.

The following named-gentlemen are vice.

The following named-gentlemen are vice the extent of 10,000 bushels: Humsoy B Co., Murry Nelson & Co., D. H. Denton Eggleston, Henness & Co., W. E. Molteury, Eggleston, Henness & Co., D. H. Denton Eldridge, W. R. Lynu, C. D. Hancock, N. & Helmer, Asa Dow, Field, Deusmore & C. C. Seranton, S. B. Webber, A. Pool, W. C. Scranton, S. B. Webber, A. Pool, Hoas Clark, C. M. Howe, Blackman Bros., & Sons & Co., Peironnet & Co., Gilbert & J. Hord & Co., F. A. Erskins, O. H. Roche M. Bloom, Lyon, Lanton M. Bloom, Lyop, Lester & Co., Smith lord, D. W. Irwin & Co., Van Inwagen & mill, Seymour & Co., J. B. Reame & Co. Munch & Co., Trego & Smith, and Whitney & Datch.

The following is the contraction of the

Munch & Co., Trego & Smith, and Whitney & Dutch.

The following is the roll-call for 5,00 els: S. F. Duncan, J. M. Wallace, W. No & Co., C. B. Pope, C. A. Mait & Co., Breanley & Co., Parke, Syrague & Co., & Co., John Dupee, Jr., & Co., G. C. T. Bruance, Preston & Co., Soot Lynn, D., J. B. Hobbe & Co., Sibley & Perry, Rakenyon, H. J. Sheldon, B. F. Stouffer, Hooker & Co., P. S. Miller, C. E. Cole, H. McCrqa & Co.

But those who take it most to heart following-named gentlemen, who are in footshels each: McDermid & Vestol. D. solu & Co., Spear & Driner, Muggridge body, Dugan, Case & Spears, and A. Elch There are probably other losers, but the things to themselves, and had not been ered up to last night.

A CLERICAL WOLF.

To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune: Chicago, April 7.—Your paper being friend of enlightened freedom, and an oppression in all its forms, the followin mation perhaps will be found instructive There is a colony of emigrants fro started in the southern part of this Washington County, near Ashley, on the Central Railroad Company lands. Du last three years about 500 of these people land from the Company and about 150 have settled on the lands alread Polanders (as they are called by the cans) are poor, but industrious of the soil, and starting with the small of the soil, and starting with the smalle sible means, they are succeeding ad Being zealous, religious people, they thurch at the Station Radom, and were around to find a pastor. A year ago, a half Pole, half German, by the name of Gieryk, was thrown out of the Polish; Detrois by the Bashop of that Diocess, his eye on Radom. He hit upon a schoolly to recover his lost fortunes, but to the matters so as to become independ Bishops, in case he should be kicked out of some other parish. Commended the store of land not far from Radom, an himself on the Polanders, telling the being now a landlord, he did not requality as priest, but would accept the parishioners on his farm in place of Nothing could better please the working than to pay the pastor in work for the duties he performs. The proposition copted with joy.

But in a few weeks it became apperfor some reason, the pastor would a wages as other farmers do,

But in a few weeks it became apparent to a some reason, the pastor would it wages as other farmers do, cause he was their pastor the I must work for him at half wages, and half rations and sleep on the ground. I sumber of the colonists refused to work pastor, and the pastor commenced to the colonists in the church. Finally ment was made that the pastor recent the pastor recent that the pastor their stragging hard to clear the land and rate outsists on, now had to pay some of them at the altar, throatened municate them, and used all his printiples and extern that little money but aven these brutal proceedings belp the speculator. A Polish familitied by false promises and misrapre to come with him from Detroit, we down with fever, and, half starving, to Detroit, as even the pastor's could not retain them on his farm; these of the Polanders to be got to we there was no soney, the priest was a been and of recourses be hit

ting the amount of losees from the total expenditures the cost of trans-business may be accurately accurately

ENGLISH WILD-CAT COMPANIES.
Although the name of an English insurance mpany has been justly regarded as the syntem of fluored soundness and strongth, yet it true that there have been attempts to perpets frauds in this country under the guiss of als companies little better than dishonest wides. A few years ago there was a company led the "Universal," organized, it is believed, the express purpose of doing an American siness, which established itself nominally all mington, Del. Its policies were written, wever, in Philadelphia, and were peddled ough the States by brokers. Several of mutured up in Massachusetts, where there a severe penalty for procuring policies in mpanies not authorized to do business the State. The Universal was demed as a fraud by several the insurance journals of this resurance in the company has successive the resurance of the resurance contraction of the resurance contraction of the resurance of the

an accession of several English companies to the list of those now taking American risks. There are at least five ex-Presidents and officers of defunct American companies, who have There are at least five ex-Presidents and officers of defunct American companies who have a standing application for any one of a dozen English offices in the event that they come to this country. It is to be hoped that this year will dispose of their claims.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

An incorrected lusane Wife Gets
fler Hights Asknowledged.
Louishill, Ky., April 7.—The famous Newcomb case was decided to-day by Chanceller
bruce in favor of the plaintiff. An outline of comb case was decided to-day by Chancellor Bruce in favor of the plaintaff. An outline of the facts is substantially as follows: In 1883 H. D. Newcomb nastrated Mrs. Cornelis W. Read, both of them being residents of Louisville. In 1853 Mrs. Newcomb became innane, and was finally placed in the Massachusetts hospital at Somerville by her husband. She is now in that institution, though never judicially found to be insane. In 1872 the Rentucky Legislature passed an act by which an additional ground of divorce was declared to exist where husband or wife is incurably insane, and such an insanity is an inhereditary taint not made known at the time of marriage. Under this act Mr. Newcomb obtained a divorce, and, some time afterward was again married and had two children by his second union. In 1874 Newcomb, who was then Pretident of the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Boad, died, leaving a large estate, which he disposed of by will. At this juncture friends of the first wife instituted a suit, claiming her property rights to the estate on the ground that she had never been divorced. The case has been in court more than a year, and to-day a decision helding the divorce to be absolutely void, and decreaing to the first wife instituted as the lawful widow of H. D. Newcomb, was rendered. The result of the decision is to give the first Mrs. Newcomb one-third of the late husband's personal property—stocks, bunds, money, and the like, and her dower in lands. The greatness of the cetate, which exceeds a million and a half of dollars, and the prominence of the persons involved in the littration, has given it an unsumi interest. The will of Mr. Newcomb devises and to their mother, all of whom are now living. The decision does not affect these provisions or invalidate the will. As express Kentneky status results from any such imputation.

The old to Be Taught by a Section of the legitimacy of the cluidren by the second marriage, and relieves them from any such imputation.

While a clerk in a Detroit hardware store was vesterday morning setting things to rights for the business of the day, a citizen with gray locks and self-satisfied look dropped in and kindly asked:

asked:
"Have you say 4-quart porous kettles?"
"Porous kettles?" mused the clerk."
"Porous kettles?" mused the clerk."
"What do you call these?" demanded the
citizou as he nosed around and held up a kettle.
"That's a porcelain kettle, sir," was the replf!
"that's what you want, is it?"
"That's what I want if it is a porous kettle."
maid the cuirzen.

"Yes, sir,"
"Well, then, here's your 75 cents for this porous kettle, and I'd like to have it sent around to the none right sway."

The clark had to submit. He says that a rich man can do saything, while a poor clark is had.

GONE FOR GOOD.

connection with the Board he won the good-will of all by his promptitude in delivering and paying any differences existing against him. In this way he succeeded in establishing a reputation for fair dealing, while his genial manners made him quite a favorite, though very few cared to trust him to a large amount.

It seems that in addition to purchases for May delivery, he had sold to various parties "puts" for about 200,000 bushels in the aggregate for this week, at about \$1.05 to \$1.05. The market having unexpecially declived chiefly in conse-

having unexpectedly declined chiefly in consequence of fine weather, he found himself liable to be "put" upon at any time, so that he had rendered himself liable to receive, altogether, 880,000 bushels of wheat, on every bushel of which there would be a loss to him.

which there would be a loss to him.

HIS BANK ACCOUNT

Was kept with the Northwestern National and
the Fifth National, and not at the Corn Exchange as rumored yesterday. He had not done
any business with the latter bank for three
years. On the 24th of January, 1873, he opened
his account with the Northwestern. He always
had a good account, sometimes running as high
as \$30,000. For a month he has been checking
his money out, and Thursday he took a draft
for \$6,000 on the Bank of New York, leaving a
halance of \$225, which was yesterday garnisheed
by Maggridge & Peabody.

His business with the Fifth National commenced a year ago, and his average balance has
been \$5,000. Thursday he drew out all but \$50,
which still remains.

which still remains.

As to the amount he carried off, it is variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and it is generally supposed that he has gone to New York, though he has connectious in San Francisco. By his action he has forfeited his membership in the Board, and the satisfaction arising from his absence seems to be the only redress for his creditors.

But those who take it most to heart are the following-named gentlemen, who are in for 15,000 bushels each: McDermid & Vestol. D. H. Linselu & Co., Spear & Driner, Muggridge & Poabody, Dugan, Case & Spears, and A. Eichhold.

There are probably other losers, but they keep things to themselves, and had not been discovered up to last night.

A CLERICAL WOLF.

To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune:
CHICAGO, April 7.—Your paper being always a friend of enlightened freedom, and an enemy of expression in all iss forms, the following infor-mation perhaps will be found instructive.

There is a colony of emigrants from Poland started in the southern part of this State in Washington County, near Ashley, on the Illinois Central Railroad Company lands. During the last three years about 500 of these people bought land from the Company and about 150 families have settled on the lands already. The Polanders (as they are called by the Ameritans) are poor, but industrious tiller of the soil, and starting with the smallest possi cans) are poor, but industrious tillers of the soil, and starting with the smallest possisible means, they are succeeding admirably. Being zealous, religious people, they built a thurch at the Station Radom, and were looking around to find a pastor. A year ago, a priest, half Fole, half German, by the name of Teodor Gieryk, was thrown out of the Polish parish at Detrois by the Rashop of that Diocese, and got his eye on Radom. He hit upon a scheme, not only to recover his lost fortunes, but to arrange the matters so as to become independent from Bishopa, in case he should be kicked again out of some other parish. So he engaged from the Illinois Central Company 320 acres of land not far from Radom, and threw himself on the Polanders, telling them that, being now a landlord, he did not require any shary as priest, but would accept the work of parishioners on his farm in place of salary, nothing could better please the working people than to pay the pastor in work for the religious duties he performs. The proposition was accepted with joy.

But in a few weeks it became apparent that for some reason, the pastor would not allow wages as other farmers do, but because he was their pastor the Polanders must work for him at half wages, and board on half rations and sleep on the ground. So a great a number of the colonists refused to work for the pastor, and the pastor commenced to thunder at the colonists in the church. Finally an agreement was made that the pastor receive \$50 a booth for his services, and as soon as this was sone, the pastor insisted on getting his back pay. The poor people, some of them new comers, agreeding the last cent to support their families, tragging hard to clear the land and raise enough to subsist on, now had to pay at once. Some of them would not. Then the priest carsed them at the altar, threatened to excommunicate them, and used all his prestige to frighten and extert that little money due him.

a new idea : to parcel out his land and advertise

CONE FOR GOOD.

That's What a Speculative Fraud on 'Change Did on Thursday.

His Creditors Mourn His Budden Leaving to the Extent of S15,000.

How a Professional Gambler Took in the Wheat Operators on the Board of Trade.

How a Professional Gambler Took in the Wheat Operators on the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade was excited yesterday by the suncencement of the failure and sudden departure of Prank Camblos, a prominent wheat speculator. Nor was the excitement at all layed when a careful towestigation footed up his Abblinies at about \$15.000.

It was generally known that Camblos was used to the his don't have been in fact he had out from 60,000 to 600,000. His operations extended beyond able that transactions extended beyond able that transactions extended beyond able that transactions extended beyond here in fact he had out from 60,000 to 600,000. His operations have at they have been no widely distributed, and had he made an effort to pack the street of the stre

sion; but his crowd of the faithful was very small.

Such is the representative of the Aposties at Radom, Ill., the same drunken priest of whose performances the people of Chicago caught a gimpseduring the last elections. Such is the Rev. Teodor Giaryk, who is necoming famous for his brutality, speculations, and indecency, the man who is more fit to stand with a whip by a muleteam, than to stand with a cross at the altar. It must be supposed that the Bishop of Alton does not know enough of the man, otherwise he would not suffer such a priest in his Diocese.

Thurs.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

AN APPELLATE COURT WANTED, To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, April 7.—Who will deny the necession ty of an Appellate Court for Chicago by which appeal causes from Justices' Cours may be reached and disposed of within a reasonable time,-

at most say six months?

The object the Legislature had in view when it established Justices' Courts was no doubt to give the poor man a speedy remedy, but having failed to give us a sufficient number of Judges

failed to give us a sufficient number of Judges for the Circuit and Superior Courts to keep pace with the increased demand and dispose of the business before them, so that cases begun might be reached in a less time than two years, the object is thus defeated, the appeal under such circumstances simply means a denial of justice, and an inducement to that class of respectable deadbests.

I have an admitted fust claim, and obtained a judgment in a Justice Court for \$200 in no favor and against defendant, there being no defense whatever to the action. I am a poor man, with a large family depending on me for support, and can get no employment. Defendant is wealthy, and takes advantage of the law's delay and my necessities by appealing, and tells me plainly that if I do not take \$20 in full for my claim, he will starve me into compliance. If I am compelled to take one-tenth of my claim, the remaining nine-tenths is confiscated by this iniquitous dilatory law of appeal, by which my case

arising from his absence seems to be the only redress for his creditors.

The following named-gentlemen are victims to the extent of 10,000 bushels: Rumsey Bros. & Co., Murry Nelson & Co., D. H. Denton & Co., Eggleston, Henness & Co., W. E. Melfeiny, G. C. Eidridge, W. B. Lynn, C. D. Hancock, Nichols & Helmer, Ass Dow. Field, Densmore & Co.), D. C. Scranton, S. B. Webber, A. Pool, Hosgiand & Clark, C. M. Howe, Blackman Bros., Norton. Sons & Co., Peironnet & Co., Co., M. Ebon. Lyon, Lester & Co., Smith & Gaylord, D. W. Irwin & Co., Van Inwagen & Hammill, Seymour & Co., J. B. Reame & Co., H. C. Munch & Co., Trego & Smith, and Wilkins, Whitney & Datch.

The following is the roll-cali for 5,000 bushels: S. F. Duncan, J. M. Wallace, W. Northrup & Co., C. B. Pope, C. A. Mait & Co., D. A. Breanley & Co., Parke, Sprague & Co., Norton & Co., John Dupee, Jr., & Co., G. C. Tichenor, Spruance, Preston & Co., Scott Lynn, D. Power, J. B. Hobbs & Co., Sibley & Perry, Randall & Kenyos, H. J. Sheldon, B. F. Stouffer, S. G. Hooker & Co., P. S. Miller, C. E. Cole, and S. H. McCrae & Co.

But those who take it most to heart are the following-named gentlemen, who are in for 15,000 bushels each: McDermid & Vextol, D. H. Linremedy." If a man has a right he must have a means to vindicate and maintain it, and a remedy if he is injured in the exercise and enjoyment of it. And if men will multiply injuries, actions must be multiplied too. But it is the tack of means to vindicate, etc., which puzzles the will, and which instigates a defendant to-inflicit this cruelty. Hamlet in his day was thus sorely vexed, when he bethought how he could rid himself of the torture of the law's delay by the use of a bare bodkin. A remedy has been provided for the prevention of cruelty to the brute beast, but none for the poor man. A Victim.

THE FIRST NATIONAL OF LA CROSSE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, April 6.—In your issue of yesterday ing any complicity with the conspirators, Sloan and Judge Stone, in robbing the First National Bank at LaCrosse, Wis. His denial of the fact to ruin that bank is too this to go down. I wonder he did not say more about it, but then he had only twenty minutes to train time to hand it in, for he left the city immediately after on the train, net for LaCrosse, but in an opposite direction. He left his residence, No. 462 Fulton street, in great haste, accompanied by a part of his family, saying to his daughter-in-law, "I will write you soon." The man Sloan, whe has been Wheeler's tool in stealing and secreting the funds of the bank for Wheeler's benefit, had an office with the Irving Park Land Company, on Dearborn street, a few days ago, but since then there is desk-room to rent in that same office. I don't wish to go into detail with you, for subsequent developments will show that there never was such a barefaced bank-robbery planned and committed by its officers as this one of the First National Bank, conceived and carried out by G. M. Wheeler.

G. M. Wheeler was a man (?) to go about the country in good clothes, making promises and appointments. to ruin that bank is too thin to go down. I won

country in good clothes, making promises and appointments, and never carrying out one of them. Lynch law is too good for such men.

A VICTIM OF G. M. WHEELER.

"Bon voyage" and good-by to you, my friend ! Think not I speak regretfully, Or that the words bring pain to me,— We've closen separate ways unto the end,

And though, some time in coming years, I know, You'll woo another life to rest In sweet content close to your breast, Yet I shail not regret that it is so.

I only feel indifference for all, Fickle? Perhaps I am to thee; You never taught me not to be,— Too frail the bonds which held our lives in thrall! Too slight your hold on my "inconstant "heart. However, be that as it may, "Tie still good-by, my friend! Your way And mine, in future, must be far apart.

A Rock Falling from Lookout Moun

Chattaneoga Commercial.

On Sunday hundreds went to the mountain to see the immense mass that is slowly severing itself from the ledge at Bragg's Builf, near the toll-gate. The first indications of the severing process were discovered about a week ago, and since then the work has been almost constabily going on. The greatest progress so far discovered has been an inch an hour, but on Sunday, at 3:30 p. m., it had reached a distance of about 16 feet from the parent ledge. The crevice is about 30 feet deep. The length of the falling rock is about 100 feet, the width about 25 feet, and the weight is estimated to be 6:000 tons. The rock commences just above the spring near the toll-gate, out of which, standing under this great mass of rock, so many people have drank, feeling perfectly secure. When the rock falls it will take with it this cool chamber wherein so many have slaked their thirst.

THE COURTS.

other expenses \$1,033. Mesers. Kretzinger & Veeder have sent in a bill for legal services for \$2,891, and E. B. Sherman has made out his claim for \$1,750, both of which claims the Receiver thinks should be paid. Mir. Cannon also states that in his opinion his own services are worth \$ 400 a month from Dec. 30, 1875, to the present time. His successor took possession

THE BOCKFORD, BOCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS RAIL Last fall the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company was sold under a mortgage sale in the United States Circuit Court, and purchased by Hermann Osterberg for \$1.820,000, on behalf of the German bond holders, who own a very large part of the honds purchase price was paid in bonds and conpons of the road, but there was a balance left of \$223,347.48. In accordance with a rule against him. made Jan. 28 last, Mr. Osterberg yesterday paid the remainder to the Master in Chancery, H. W. Bishop, and it was immediately turned over to W. H. Bradley, Esq., the Clerk of the Court. This concludes the sale, and closes the litigation over the road which has been progressing for the last two years.

Barbara Kroeling filed a bill yesterday, charging her husband, Mathias Kroeling, with adultery and cruelty, and asking for a divorce.

tery and cruelty, and asking for a divorce.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday with the case of Hoadley vs. the Lafavette, Bloomington & Muncie Railroad Company, which was up on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore granted.

Judges Gary, Jameson. Farwell, McAllister, and Booth will hear motions to-day; Judge Williams will call his calendar, Nos. 1,006 to 1,200, and also hear divorce cases, and Judges

1,200, and also hear divorce cases, and Judge Rogers will take up submitted cases. Judge McAllister will Wednesday begin o call from Judge Rogers' calendar,

united States Courts.

Gustavus Storm et al. sued Thomas N. Jamison, J. J. Siddall, and Gibert Thayer for \$1,600.

The Oriental Powder Mills began a suit for

The Oriental Powder Mills began a suit for \$3,000 against Charles C. Merrick.
Charles Kennedy and Richard T. Clark, of Aurora, filed a bill against A. N. Kleinfelder and E. L. Spangler to restrain them from infringing Kennedy's patent for an improvement in barbed forces, granted Aug. 11, 1874.

NANNEUPTOV MATTERS.
In the matter of John E. Atwood et al. an order was made yesterday for a composition meeting to be held April 17.

Discharges were issued to John J. Vanderlip and Gustav E. Buschick.

A composition meeting will be beld April 24 before Register Crain, at Freeport, in the case of Issae Stine.

before Register Crain, at Freeport, in the case of Isaac Stine.

William Pickett was yesterday elected Assignee of Edson J. Harkness.

The election of an Assignee for James E. Tyler was continued until this morning.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for K. R. Foraast, for Philip R. Trenlich, and for James E. Tyler. The second dividend meeting in the case of Roddin & Hamilton will be held this afternoon.

superior could be related with the state of withan Johnson, administrator of the estate of Wilham Johnson, commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, laying damages at \$5,000.

John W. Horsey began a suit for \$6,000 against Mary A. Towar and Henry T. Towar.

against Mary A. Towar and Henry T. Towar.

CHACUIT COURT.

John Nutt began a suit for \$1,200 against Joseph W. Taft and David H. Kilmore.

Stern, Joshin & Co., for the use of Moritz
Cohn and Samuel Galland, brought suit for
\$2,500 against Potter Palmer.

The Union National Bank of Chicago sued M.

B. M. Wallace for \$1,000.

Gertrude E. Ellwood commenced a suit in replevin against M. Merrell to recover a large R. M. Waitace for \$1,000. Gertrude E. Eliwood commenced a suit in replevin against M. Merrell to recover a large amount of personal property in the Athol House, Nos. 167 and 169 North Clark street, which is

valued at \$2,000.

Hermann Schwab brought suit to recover

\$6,000 of Simon Powell and Joseph Haas.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUNGE GARY—301, 329, 330, 334, 336, and 338 to 352, inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—Condemnation cases beginning with No. 48,427.

JUDGE ROSERS—137 to 160 inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—58t case 2,188, and calendar Nos. 216 to 230 inclusive, except 224.

JUDGE MCALLISTRE—Term Nos. 1,428, 1,512, 1,534, 1,562, 1,682, 1,685, 1,662, 1,637, 1,643, 1,649, 1,652, 1,655, 1,664, 1,677, 1,685, 1,688, 1,696, 1,723.

JUDGE FARWEIL—251 to 300 inclusive.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No call announced.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COUTT—CONFESSIONS—William Mather vs.
Louis Wegener, \$334.80.—Sasan E. Brown vs. A. C.
Stedman, \$798.80.—Emily Gross vs. David S. Brown
and William S. Tothill, \$160.54.

JUDGE GARY—A. N. Nichols ve. Henry R. Psyson,
\$27.57.—Maria Boggs vs. Patrick O'Meara; verdict,
\$450. and motion for new trial,—O. E. Thickstun & Co.
vs. M. Jung, \$112.—H. J. Christoph vs. Henry J. Lenzen, \$348.—S. J. Chapman vs. Luther A. Beebe, judgment for \$496.62 restored,—Thomas Nelson vs. John S.
Cooke, \$75.—C. W. Baldwin vs. estate of George A.
Bigelow, deceased, \$350.

A WILL CASE.

A WILL CASE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 7.—Charles W. Palmer, only son and heir of Trumbull G. Palmer, deceased, who was for many years Deputy Auditor of State, has brought suit to sot aside his father's will. Complainant alleges that at the time of making the will deceased was of unsound mind, and it is alleged the document was not properly attested. The amount involved is considerable, and hitigation promises to be warm. By the terms of the will the plaintiff gets one half of the estate. The other half is left to his consider.

Porce of the Wind.

New York Herald.

The force of the wind when traveling at high velocities is capable of producing the most extraordinary effects on exposed objects, such as buildings, trees, animals, and even bodies of water. In March. 1875, a series of destructive tornadoes visited North and South Carolina and Georgia, and Sergt. Calver, of the Signal Service, was ordered to investigate their character and effects. Among other remarkable instances of wind-force, he reported that "a rock weighing 18,000 pounds and having 55 square feet of exposed surface was moved 7 feet," "A pine log, weighing 1,200 pounds and with 35 square feet of exposed surface, was carried a quarter of a mile." "A pine board was driven through a telegraph pole." "A bale of octon weighing 500 pounds was carried a quarter of a mile." The Sergeant observer calculates the following degrees of force for the relative velocity of the wind: Pressure, 26.9 pounds per square foot of exposed surface, velocity, "3.3 miles per hour; 30.5 pounds, 78.1 miles; 77.7 pounds, 194.6 miles. He further estimates that some of the results could not have been produced by a wind traveling at a less velocity than about 700 miles an hour.

A Railroad Through a Sen.

A Railroad Through a Sea.

A Railroad Through a Sen.

Varieje (Cai), Chronicle.

A singular sight is now presented to passengers on the California Pacific trains between Davisville and Sacramento. For miles the road passes through a broad sea, stretching for an immense distance on either aide. The water averages 3 or 4 feet in depth. In some places the top rail of fences is alone visible, and occasionally houses may be seen islanded in the vast ocean and cut off from all approach save by boats. The water is not merely stationary, but moving down the valley with more or less rapidity. There is apparently a hundred times more water on the tules than in the Sacramento River itself; and the reflection is naturally suggested that if all the swamp and tule land on the western bank of the river should be reclaimed and protected from overflow by dikes, the waters confined in such a narrow channel would rise to an unprecedented height and deluge the streets of Sacramento. Although there has been no rainfall for over a week, the water draws from the tules very slowly, and during the last few days the fall has been very slight.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Third first st. and fronting Lake Michigan, also Settling up the Affairs of the Rock Island Rond.

Settling up the Affairs of the Rock Island Rond.

Rond.

Crystal Lake Pickling Works—Judgments and New Suits.

Crystal Lake Pickling Works—Judgments and New Suits.

The Chystal Lake Pickling Works—Judgments and New Suits.

The Chystal Lake Pickling Works—Judgments and New Suits.

The Chystal Lake Pickling And Preserving Works.

The Chystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, John N.

Cannon, handed in his resignation, and a few days ago he filed his final report, showing that he had received from sales of stock since his appointment the sum of \$452.76, and from other sources \$454, and had paid out for labor and other expenses \$1,033. Mesers Kretzinger & Veeder have sent in a bill for legal services for The Affairs And Van Baros. Can'ppell BRON.

The Chystal Lake Pickling of the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, John N.

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TOR SALE-OR TRADE-DWELLINGS AND COT-tages, \$1,500 to \$4,000. Terms easy. Apply at office, corner Western-av. and Van Buren-st. CAMPBELL HOS.

JOR SALE-CHEAP-\$1,500 FOR EQUITY IN

\$5,000 desirable residence, Indians-av., near Thirty-first-et. PHILIP MYERS 4 CO., Room 3, 148 Madi-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SOME EXCELLENT limits.
Several fine houses at South Evansion with all the mod-ers improvements; will sell on terms to suit.
Several blocks in South Evansion, west of the railroad, at wholesale prices.
Two briefs houses of West Jackson, etc., near Winobes-Two three-story marble-front houses on the Grand Bonlevard, near Thirty-sixth-st. We are prepared to make some excellent investments for capitalists. Also some good exchanges for parties who want to trade. WARKEN, KENNEY & CO.,

TOR SALE—AT EVANSTON— HOUSES WITH modern improvements. Lots in any part of the village. Blocks or acres at North Evanston. Will build houses to sair cestomers. For rent, one very destrable house noar the university. HENEY M. KIDDER, 46 Clark-st. Clark # ...
FOR SALK -- WE HAVE THERE NEW AND STY.
I his houses at Normal School, Engley cod; 2656 cash, balance easy; also will build cettage to order for \$2,000 at same place. STORES & WARE, # Weshington-st. TOR NALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR BUILDERS—130 feet on Oakwood-av, southwest corner lake-av, one block from Oakland station. B. A. ULRICH, Room 8, S. Washingtou-st.

TOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW TWO-STORY house, 23:44 il room, 154-160 greet of the control of the control

OR SALE-S-STORY HOUSES ON FIFTY FOOT I dots; two blocks of depot Western Springs; built to order. Price, 8780 to \$1,500. All complete; easy payments T. C. Hill. Room 4 Lakeside Building. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-MACON, ELLISON & CO., GREAT Social sale of 75,00 acres of Louisiana lands; office 50 Carondelot-st., New Orleans, Le. Sale is postponed until April 16, at 84. Charles Exchange, New Orleans, La. Terms one-fourth cash, bainne one, for three, and four years. For catalogues and special tickets to attend the sale apply to LEOS TURNER, 59 East Madison-st.,

Concago.

FOR SALE LOW -50,000 ADRES OF HEAVY In timber. cak, ash, walnut, etc., on a navigable river leading the the Guil Coast; a sapitalist or company with \$45,000 can realize from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Address C. H. SHEPARD, Landing, Mich. C. H. SHEPARD, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE-BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL RS.

I tale, Loan, and Insurance Agents, Allegan, Mich., village property, farms, etc. Fruit lands, pine lands, and saw-mills a specialty. Send for list of property.

FOR SALE-I WILL SELL A WELL-IMPROVED farm, 540 acres, 55 miles northwest of Chicago, I mile from N. W. R. R., Sen per acre; small payment down. E. W. COLE, & Lake-52.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-500 TO \$,000 ACRES IOWA LAND AT lowest cash figures. Address, with numbers and location of land, B 63. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY SOME CHEAP ACRE PROPERTY of the p

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

14 AND 16 BISHOP COURT-TO RENT WITH
15 board; parties settling for May I can obtain grouns,
single or en suite, with bath-rooms, on first and second 208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLE HOME with rooms and board at 35 per week; without board only \$2 per week. JOHN DAVIS, proprietor.

South Side-76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-NEW \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane. 300 SOUTH STATEST.—PLEASANT FURNISH-ed rooms, en suite or single, with board, at low prices. 473 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR regular boarders; also day boarders accommo

Hotels. NEVADA HOTEL, 16 AND 160 WABASH-AV. near Monros-at.—First-class board for \$1.50 to \$ per day; \$6 to \$8 per week; day-board, \$4.50 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILE
Synars old, between Sixteenth and Thirtieth-its,
would like to make the state of the s DOARD-I WANT PERMANENT BOARD AND 3
D unfurnished rooms for four persons (three adults and
one boy of j0 years); private family preferred; must be
very near Madison and Sangamon sta.; will pay from \$75
to \$30 per month. G 79, Tribune office. DOARD-BY A FRENCH LADY IN A PRIVATE family, in archange for lessons in French, or as a lady companion; the country preferred; references archanged. Address G 39, Tribane office.

DOARD-BY GENTILEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHIL-dren, and nurse, in a private family in the sahurba, with home comforts, large yard, place for horse and bug-gr, stc.; terms moderate. Address G B, Tribune office. BOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH other bearing or few other bearders, north of Twenty-second-st., east of State, south of Van Buren; would prefer to furnish their own rooms. Address for lour days, stating terms, LW, Trib. DOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN AND SIN-gle lady; private family; reference. Address F 29, Tribune office. Tribuine office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE: TWO ROOMS comfortably furnished and at moderate price. Parties first-class. Address F 39, Tribune office.

A WID-W LADY WILL SELL THE ENTIRE
A dapple gray family or road horse, also one brown family
or business mare, and one bay Hambletonian trotting
borse Tomay. They are 6 and Typers old, and the most
timid person can tide or drive either of them; warranted
in every way, and a trial of three days given; will be sold
at a moderate figure. Also an elogan phacton and onetankers in New York. Harness, whips, and blankets included. Apply at 550 Wabashev.

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A HANDSOME BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.
wagen combined: the Watertown, N. Y., platform spring wagens, one or two seats, pole and shafts; warranted first-class in ever respect, and for sale very lew at the NORTHWESTERN TATTERNALIS, 1 to 9 Monroest, corner Michigan-av. E. D. BALLEY, Proprietor.

A UCTION — TURSDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a speciality, at WESTON & CO. S., Noz. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all norses sold under awarrantoe. Stock on hand at private sale. a warrantor. Stock on hand at private sale.

I HAVE A BREWSTER PARK PHAETON AND A dog eart, also several second-hand buggles, which I will soll cheap. As Garden City Garriage Works, 22 and 78 State-st. E. C. HAYDE, successor to Bayle, a O'Brion.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT PORTAble walnut firtures, with mirrors. D. S. FOOTE,

81 and 85 south Clarks.

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good will of a jobbing liquor house. Building can
be iseased class if dealered. Address CS, Tribune office. FOR SALE-HALL'S SAFE, MEDIUM SIZE.
NICHOLS, BRAGO & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

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A Clarke's collegiate classes, in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and the modern languages, at 604 West Adamsst., Chicago. Terms reasonable.

MISS SHAW'S SEMINARY, 604 WEST ADAMS. Prench, and German.
Takicket a taking charge of the classes in Latin, Prench, and German.
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DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every state of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years apperience. Address Post-Office Box 1637, Chicago, Illi

A obtagou stone-front, it reoms, undern immovements; time brick harr, large iot, lawn in front and side; rent low to right sand of tonaut, lags. 621, 428, 422, and 637, octagon stone-fronts, 12 rooms, modern conveniences, at \$50 per month; new la-room brick nonses, bath, water-closets, etc., on North Ada-st, and Arbor place, at from \$25 to \$50. Any of the above will be sold cheap on easy torms. 8. S. HAYES, Room? Metropolitan Block. rerma. S. S. HAYES, Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT A SSTORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE,
149 Michigan av. stope from containing 13 rooms
besides bath-room, pantry, and closets; an addition will
be built if desired, containing 15 selditions rooms, which
will make it a desirable house for a private boardinghouse. The house is situated between "rery -first and
Twonty-accond-sta, and is one of the most desirable losators in the city. Address J. C. OCOP PANK, Archilect, No. 16 Nizou's Building, corner Levatle and Monros-sta.

TO RENT-THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT Drick and stone-from houses on Calemeters, one-half loc closes of Twenty-ninth-street, new with all modern improvement of the standard in t PEARCE, 13 Dearborn at.

Of RENT-THE 2-STORY AND F AMENT MARble-front house 27 Twenty-fifth at., is resume all modern inprovements, now being put to to sough repair.

Ront to good tenant. Apply 18 Chamber of Commerces TO RENT-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NEW, ALI improvements, on Laftin-st.; \$25 a month to good became. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT-NO. 57 RUSH-ST., SECOND DOUB north of Indiana, stone front, three-story and base-ment and sub-cellar. Apply at 72 Lake-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALK ON MONTHLY PAY-menth, two-story brick houses on Byson-st. be-tween Lincoln, and Robey-sts., mear Wicker Park. In-quire on premises, or of SCOTT & GAGB, 48 South Olark-st. TO RENT-STORY AND BASEMENT (WITH SUB

Desembnt brown stone dwelling I rooms and Idelosets, with furnace and harm, North Side, east of Clarket. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 448 State-at.

TO RENT-NO, 1007 MICHIGANAV., \$50 PER month. D. G. HAMILTON, 185 Clark-at. PO RENT—Sis PER MONTH WILL RENT 2-STORY and basement brick house on Westernay. and Fillmore st. \$15 per month. 2-story house, with large month, as octage, 6 rooms, with large grounds on Bushin, associage, 6 rooms, with large grounds of Bushin, associage, 6 rooms, with large grounds of Bushin, associated was also before an Western and Campbell-1878. Inquire at 255 Westernay. TO RENT-147 TWENTY-PIRST-ST. PARLORS.
I dining room, bed-rooms, lettchen, etc., on first floor; front and back stairs, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures. Apply at 191 Clark-st., Room 10, or 94 Wabash-sv. Wabashay.

TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, WEST
Van Buren-st., near Centre-av. PHILIP MYERS
& CO., Room 2, 18 Madison st.

TO RENT-LANDLORD AND TENANT OUT TOI day; contains the largest list of rentais ever published
in Chicago, including houses stores, offices, rooms, flats,
lofts, basements, etc.: corrected to date, with full description, prices, etc. Copies & conts, at 186 Washington.

TO RENT-25 WILL RENT A 7-ROOM COTTAGE,
with barn and coal-house, all complete, at 186 Butterfield-st., near corner Twenty-ninth. TO RENT-1020 WEST MONROR-ST., NEAR WEST-ern-av., 2-story frame dwelling-house, containing 8 rooms; most confortable home; rent 835 a month; house can be seen any time. Apply on premisers nouse can be seen any time. Apply on premises.

TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT
I brick house No. 240 Bissellati, mear Centre, at 255,
or will sell on monthly payments. By the owners, SOOTT
or Start No. 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT-NOS. 18 AND 178 THROOP-ST., 2-STOgood condition, furnaces and bath-sooned to be presented by the control of the condition of the control of the condition of the condit TO RENT-TWO BLEGANT NEW BRIOK HOUSES I Drevel boulevard, adjoining Cottage Grove. One ele-gant brick house, newly repaired. West Monroe-st. Also, If flats on South and West Sides. JOHN MILLER, E Bryan Block.

Bryan Block.

TO RENT-NHAR LINCOLN PARK, NEW 2-STORY and basement houses; convenient, and desirable location. Rents reasonable to first-class parties. OHAS, N. HALE, IS Kandolph-St. VERAL EXCELLENT TWO and three-story swell-front brick dwellings to rent on The state of the s JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT-DWELLINGS AND COTTAGES IN THE
I vicinity of Western-av. and Van Buren-st.; rent from
\$10 to \$30 per month. Also, a fine house with large
grounds, barn, sto, \$60 per month. Apply at office, corner
Western-av. and Van Buren-st. CAMPBELL BROS. PO RENT_HOUSES AT VERY LOW FIGURES IN

Reanston: five cottages of from 5 to frooms, with rom 2 to 4 acres of well-cultivated ground with each, for rom 39 to 315 per month, or will sell cheap for monthly ayments. C. E. BROWNE, Room II, 106 Fifth-av. TO RENT-AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, several good houses at low rates, A. T. HEMING-WAY, Room 38, 149 LaSallo-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH a car clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LADIES AND T gentlemen, near Grand Pacific Hotel, 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT — Stê STATE-ST., WELL-LIGHTED, I nleely-furnished rooms, with fire, \$3 per week. Apply at Room 16, up two flights stairs. Transients taken.

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TO RENT—A CHOICE SUITE OF ROOMS IN ELY'S Block, southwest corner of Wabash av. and Meuros-t.; also two single rooms. Inquire at office of ELY & CO. TO RENT--STORES. OFFICES. &

TO RENT-NO. 11 SOUTH FRANKLIN-ST., STORE and basement and three upper floors for boarding-bonse or hotel, 35 rooms. Apply to J. B. SONTAG, ill South Frankin-st., in basement. TO RENT-CHEAP-CORNER STORE, VAN BU-TO RENT - 226 PRR MONTH WILL RENT STORE
I and 6 large rooms over store, on Ogden-av. and Taylor-st. Will rent store separately if desired. TO RENT_FOR DAME.

TO RENT_THE BEST STORE IN THE BIST LOcation on the Wost Side of the city: plate-glass windows: 1870st cost of a time of the city: plate-glass windows: 1870st cost of a time of the city: plate-glass windows: 1870st cost of the city: p TO RENT-FOR DRUG STORR, BANKING, OR commission offices in the building 188 Randelph-et, near the Stream, TO RENT-STORRS MILLER STONE BLOCK, MILLER & Bryan Block. MILLERS, M. SITAB SIOCK.

TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 12 STATE-ST., NEAR
A South Water-st., cheap to a good tenant. SAML.
GEHR, II Doarborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT OF 218 RAST
Washington, at., with an either

TO RENT-HIGH BASEMENT OFFICES, WELL TO RENT-PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE NO. 8 Washington st. Inquire on the premises. TO RENT - AT LOW RATES OFFICES AND ROOMS in the building 187 South Clark-st. BOYD & WISNER, 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT - OFFICES, ALSO ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing, very cheap, in this block. D. S. FOOTE, Quiulon Block, 81 and 85 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-I WILL LEASE FOR ONE OR FIVE years my botel, known as the Huntoon House. It is located in the pleasant and beautimit Village of Evanton, and very convenient to deput. The house contains Brooms with capacity for 21 beautimes and analysis of the pleasant of the pl TO RENT-FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, TWO
Large elegant rooms on the second floor of building isls
and 18 State-st, opposite the Palmer House; rent very
reasonable to good tenants, Inquire on the premises of
A. J. NUTTINO. TO RENT-A BARN, WITH FINISHED ROOMS Tin loft. 1195 Indianawa.

TO RENT-WITH POWER-THE 3-STORY AND
Lasement building No. 304 Jackson-st., suitable for
light manufacturing purposes. Apply or address Office
is. Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSE WITH BARN, ALL modern improvements, north of Twenty-secondst., east of Wabash av., upon South Side; small famility, and would rent for a term of years if suited with premises. Call or address M. D. WELLS & CO., Madison and Market-ete. Market-ats.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOR A SMALL FAMILY,
a house of eight or ten rooms, with modern improvements, pleasantly located on South Side, convenient to
steam and horse-cars: a house without basement preferred, but not essential; rent not to exceed \$50 per
month. Address 6 49. Tribune office. month. Address G 49. Tribuns office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, from three to five rooms for light housekeeping, between Randolph and Adams and Poorts and Rober-sts. Address, with location and price, H 49, Tribuns office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. Address H 89, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES. LEGANT SINGER LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY sawing machine, warranted new and perfect; price, with tucker and all attachments, lest-table, cover, derawers; rotali at 890. IEBO Wabashav. WANTED-TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A WILL-cox 4 Gibbs sewing-machine; must have new auto-matic tension, and be in perfect order. Address, stating price, H 29, Tribune office.

MACHINERY. FOR SALE OHEAP-TWO SECOND-HAND Shorse power, one 22-horse power, and one 18-horse power tubular bollers, all in first-class order. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

ONE 50-INCH SWING LATHE, 14-FF. RED: ONE harding lathe, 25-inch swing, 25-ft. bed, with tools: iron planer, planer, feet long, 24 inches wide, drift press, it inches eving, with drills and tools; blacksmith's forge, fan, and tools; iplatform scale: all as good as new, for sale cheap. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9. PERSONAL.

PERSONAL-LADY WITH BROWN DRESS AT Hooley's, Thursday night, with lady and gentleman with opers glass. Please send address to E 23, Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &co.

WANTED—A SHORT BAND WEITER AND
amanuentia as clark in a railread other in Wisconsin. Must write a good, rapid business band, and be able to spell and punchase correctly. A drinking man not writer, amount of salary desired, and references. F 43, Thune office.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE maker. Also a shingle man. G. WOOD, 29 Fryst., between Milwantes and Olloago-ava.

WANTED-CARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINTER, to large country town near Chicago. Steady work for the right man. Call Saturday a. m., at 36 Lake-at. BOUTON, SMITHA CO. BOUTON, SMITH & CO.

WANTED - FIFTEEN FIRST-CLASS TAILOUS
to go into the country; steady employment guaanteed. Call at BIDDLE & BOYD'S, 18 and 40 Madison-st., at 11 o'clock a. m.

WANTED-FOUR CARPENTERS AT \$1.75 PER
wing to go to a country town for a six weeks' or two
months' job paid weekly. Apply by letter at once, saying
where can be seen. Address 119, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
W ANTED-A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN TO TAKE
care of a horse. Inquire at Room & McCormick's Employment Agents.

WANTED-10 FARM HANDS, 25 RAILROAD hands, one man with good resommendations to take charge of a farm. Apply at 260 South Water-at. Allorders will receive my prompt attention. E. G. HARDHT.

WANTED-80 OKKESPERS, SALEMBEN, shipping-clerks, porters, ceachmen, firemen, waiters, and bartenders. Call at General Business Agency, 81 South Clark-st., Room 19.

Si South Clark-st., Room 19.

Miscelianeous.

Wanted-Agent's FOR OUR New Book, which, in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance, and chespnase has also intely no equal. It is "the thing" for the Centennial period, and takes on sight. The North American Review says its "deserving of unqualified praise. We anticipate for it an extensive popularity." The Dubuque Times says. "Just such a work as thousants of the American people will be glad to possess." The Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any ret published. Any active man or woman of good address. For futured large profits and stoady work for acceptance of the medical profits and force of the medical profits. It Monroe-st., Chicago.

WANTED-ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL. In fillinois, Michigan, Ohio, and adjoining States, Montignani's patent adjustable spongs, bresh, and mophousehold, store, fate colling article, required in every household, store, fate soling article, required in every household. WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTERS AND
WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTERS AND
WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTERS AND
ANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTERS AND
CAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 118 E. Madison, Koom 19. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT WILSON'S LAUNdry, 1549 South btate-st.; must come well recommended and be willing to do any kind of work. Call before 10 a. m. W ANTED-PAGENTS TO KNOW WE HAVE AN article that sold 100,000 in thirty days; 200 per cent profit. Come and see it. 26 Ashland Block.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer, and a second girl, in a small family law Frairie-av. 1340 Prairie-av.

WANTED-GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR GEN
oral housework at 222 West Randolph-st. WANTED - A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK wash, and from at 156 Rush at. Best references WANTED - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1630 Indians-av. WANTED—AT 1070 INDIANA-AV., A THOROUGH-ly competent girl to do general housework in a family of five. Good reference required.

WANTED—LADVYS MAID TO SERVE DURING
WANTED—LADVYS MAID TO SERVE DURING
WANTED—LADVYS MAID TO SERVE DURING
the day eaty. Must be thoroughly respeciable; one
of mature ace preferred. Apply between 9 and 10 e'clock
a. m. Sunday, Rooms 5 and 6, 89 Randolph-st.

WANTED-A SEWING GIRL WITH A GOO sewing machine to work by the week. Apply WANTED-FRST CLASS OPERATORS ON everalls, impers, and shirts, will either sent or sell machines. LAKE SHORR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 219 West Madjaon-su.

WANTED LADIES TO ENGAGE IN A PLEAS-ant and profitable business. Apply at Room 25, 76

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FORTUNE FOR SOMEBODY IF TAKEN AT once. I want an offer for a very valuable invention; it sell low for each, as I have no money to manufacture it, d am going to California. Call at once on I E, 224 to Islanday. Blue Island-av.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS RALF INterest in well-catablished cash business paying \$400 monthly. 70 LaSsalle-st., Room 14.

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town.

GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS
OF restaurant and drinking-asloon, for aslo, in a good neighborhood, in the city of Philadelphia. Also, another irrst-class hotel and ice-cream garden, in Wort Philadelphia. Apply at \$80 North Fith-st., Philadelphia, Pa. phia. Apply 41 550 North Fire-st., Friladelphis, res.

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Information free. ARTHUR OAKLEY, 189 Washing
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Dierback, Manufacturer of Diamond Jewelty. 70

Madison-st., corner of State, up-stairs.

Light Castinus Made to Order, Nice

japanned castings a specialty. MORRIS IRON

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and feed store in a good location and doing a good
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EXCHANGE-GREAT BARGAIN-EQUITY worth \$6,000 in two new brick houses on South Side for \$6,000 clear paper by Monday, the last chance. D. L. DÜBER, 19 Otts Block. L. DODGE, 19 Otts Block.

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clear Illnois and Kansas lands for Chicago property.

W. E. WEBB, 169 Desarbornes.

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bookkeeper who has experience in single and double
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SITUATION WANTED-BY A PRACTICAL GARdoner and florist (German) who understands the house. dener and florist (German) who understands ses in all its branches. Address F 79, Tribune noss in all its branches. Address F.F. Tribune office.

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or, middle-aged, with family, well posted in soury
branch of gardeling or greenhouse, early regulables,
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address E. KUNZE, Beiden Flower Garden. 40. Relden-av.

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De general housework in a first-class private family: is
a No. I cook: references given. Call or address di Newberry, av. for three days. CITUATION WANTED-AS SECOND GIRL OR SITUATION WANTED-TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 545 South Clark-st. OFFUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT OF THE COMPETENT OF THE COUNTY OF THE

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF Corespectability in some private family, to assist in the care of and to instruct little children; no objections to the country; references given. Please call or address 113 Johnson -8t. West Side, for three days. Offuation Wanted—By A GIRL is YEARS OLD to do second work and assist in taking care of children or cowing. Call Monday and Tuesday, at 9 Forquer-st.

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with a saving machine to do plain saving or take care
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Can furnish unexceptionable references. Address B.D.A. Tribuse offee.

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8760 plano-forte, agrafie. French action, round corsers, rich carved legs, and lyre, warranted for 5 years.
Price, wich stool and cover, \$250. R. T. MARTIN, 154 Pare-st.

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HARDMAN PIANOFORTES HAVE, ALL THE finish; have been in the market \$\tilde{S}\$ pears the observables first-class plano; \$\tilde{S}\$ years the observables first-class plano; \$\tilde{S}\$ years guarantee. R. T. MARTIN, 164 State st. st., by J. PRESTON SONS. st., by J. PRESTON SONS.

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Sale cheap at STORY & CAMP'S. Call and examne prices before purchasing elsewhere at Ill State-st. ine prices before purchasing elsewhere at III State-at.

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\$50 TO \$800-PIANOS BY HARDMAN, HAINES \$1.5 Head. Thomas & Dowling & Co., F. O. Laybie, H. F. Miller, Boardman & Gray, Farrid & Co., Bingham, Stauhope & Co., and others; prices, \$50 to \$200. Hingham, Stauhope & Co., and others; prices, \$50 to \$200. E. T. MARTIN, 18 State-at.

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A years on farms or business blocks outside of Cook
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WANTED-\$1,000 TO \$1,200, ONE TO THREE PART, OR TO THREE PART, OR TO \$1,200, ONE TO THREE PART, OR TO \$1,200, ONE TO THREE PART, OR TO THRE

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English Literature, 3 vols., 85, pub. 37; good collection
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OTORAGE THE BURLINGTON WAREHOUSE, orner of Sixteenth and State-sta., is the largest and most convenient in the West; with steam elevators for handling goods is accessible to all the railrost leading to this city. Persons storing furniture or other goods will find this safe and souvenient, being free from entit, rate, and vermin. Rates of storage very low. Money loaned on all kinds of proporty at reasonable rates of interest. H. E. SAWYER, proprietor. H. E. SAWYER, proprietor.

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POUND-DIAMOND STUD, WHICH THE OWNER Can have by calling at 72 Monroest.

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vered, Eunday excepted, 25 cents per witered, Sunday included, 30 cents per war THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, mer Madison and Desibonaida. Chicago II

AMUSEMENTS. OLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between and LaSalle. The California Minetrels, After

MCVICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Leap-Year." Even ng, "The Poor Girl's Diary" and "The Dead Shot.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, onros. "Quilp," Afternoon and evening. The Chicago Tribune

Saturday Morning, April 8, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT MASS-MEETING OF CITIZENS,

turday Evening, in Farwell Hall, Irre

Our city is believed to be in danger from thre It has become the duty of all good citizens, bu

nen, and tax-payers to devise means to protect legal oters, ballot-boxes, the places for holding elections and to mve the city from financial ruin by dishon nen in office during the ensuing year.
The First Ward Consolidated Republican Club ion to the infamous mob and their sympathizing

of prominent citizens and tax-payers who had red early at No. 204 LaSalle street, last Tuesday so head of this mob was the man immediately de

The ballots cast at this South Town may lieved, have already been tampered with by those to thereby purpose to secure the election of candi-

ing in Farwell Hall.

The Hon, LEONARD SWETT, the Hon, THOMAS HOTNE FIRT DELTER, Esq., the Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, the ROV. ARTHUR MITCHELL, EMERY A. STORM, and there, will address the meeting.
REVINS' Band and FRANK LUMBARD's Gice Club are

The Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH and JOHN T. MCAULET tes for Alderman of the First Ward, will be

Clubs holding meetings this (Saturday) eve other wards are cordially invited to adjourn to this case-meeting of law and order citizens, who have cart the good of the city. STREON W. KING,

man of Committee on Mass-Meeting Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchan resterday closed at 884.

Slightly cooler, to be followed by warme weather are the conditions predicted for the Lake Region to-day.

It is thought that Mr. THORPE, a self-cor victed whisky-thief of St. Louis, whose to timony was greatly instrumental in bringing McKee to justice, has unostentational his bark upon the sea. If McKER conviction. There are also rumors that Avent is now very scarce, and that he too chants to the deep sea's mellow note, in the

Mr. CLYMEN's Committee on Expenditu in the War Department is now engaged i searching for corruption in the Quarter-master-General's Department. A witness has been found to testify that Gen. Mzros, with all his opportunities for dishonesty on a magnificent scale, stooped to the petty crime of soliciting a bribe from the inventor of a moth-exterminator, giving him t be adopted by such an arrangement. Gen Mxxos came before the Committee yesterday and flatly contradicted the statements of the disappointed insect-destroyer, whose unsup-ported testimony will probably not be re-garded by the Committee as sufficient to make out a case of impeachment.

say about army matters now that head ry affairs. He has pronounced view nent the Texas-border question, and is specially opposed to the policy of permitting our troops to pursue Mexican maraude ary-line. He believes order outrages can be prevented in a better way—i. a., by recruiting cavalry regiment up to the war-standard, and by so stationin

assist in tracing it, the discovery is made that En Phillips, who was chosen as one of the parties to watch the ballot-box in the First Ward Tuesday night, was a candidate for re election as Assessor,—a fact not then dreamed of by the careful gentlemen who consented to the arrangement, and who would have in-dignantly resisted it had they known of the plot to stuff the ballot-boxes with tickets bearing the names of Evans, Phil-Lips, and Gleason. The opportunity was tless improved, and the success of the agem was rendered possible by Moderator, whose subsequent action in or-dering the ballot-boxes to be emptied into one pile before the counting began was o en on the morning of the election.

The Chicago produce markets were unset-tled yesterday. Mess pork was active and weak, closing 10c per bri lower, at \$22.05@ 99 10 cesh, and \$22,174@22,20 for May, Lard was less active and 15c per 100 lbs lower, closing at \$13.50 cash and \$13.57 @13.60 for Meats were more active and easier, at boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, were quiet and 10 higher, at \$1.08 per gallon.
Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was more active, and closed to lower, at 99tc for April and \$1.04 for May. Corn was more ctive, and closed to higher, at 46to for April and 48tc for May. Oats were quiet and unchanged, closing at 32@32te for April and April and 68@69c for May. Barley was dull and le lower, closing at 57c for April and 58c asked for May. Hogs were quiet and easier, but without quotable change. Sales were principally at \$8.05@8.25. Cattle were fairly active and unchanged, with sales at \$3.00@6.00. There was a firm sheep market, common to extra grades selling at \$5.00@7.50.

One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.12 in greenbacks at the close.

The House Judiciary Committee have ouched bottom in the safe-burglary investigation, and they have found Gen. BARCOCK WHITELY, ex-Chief of the Treasury Secret Service, having returned to Washing-conjunder an assurance of immunity and pro-tection, was before the Committee yesterday and gave the history of the safe-burglary conspiracy from first to last. There is a great deal of Bascock in it, and not a little of ex-Attorney-General WILLIAMS, now that WHITELY has "laid down " and "squealed." is expected that WILLIAMS will "give the ex-Private Secretary, as he needs nust to clear his own skirts, it is said. Then BABCOCK will explain and deny, and there will be proof forthcoming that WHITELY is a lying secundrel and always was. But wheththere will be a verdict of acquittal, a complete vindication, and the congratulations of riends, is yet to be seen.

The outrageous frauds committed in pursu ance of the conspiracy to keep in office for another year the South Town officers of 1875 were sweeping and comprehensive, covering the entire ticket, from Collector to Clerk. According to the vote as it was counted yesterday, MIKE EVANS, ED PHILLIPS, RYAN, and GLEASON are made out to have received votes sufficient to elect them by maorities ranging from 800 to 1,000 including he disputed boxes in the Second and Fourth Wards. Where these votes came from, in what wards they were smuggled into the boxes, by whom, in what manner, at what time-of all this nothing an be definitely stated at present. It is on ly known that a monstrous, dangerous, ex-asperating fraud has been perpetrated. Of this there is absolutely no doubt. The dis-franchised and defrauded tax-payers of South Chicago will open their eyes in astonish when they read the full particulars of the outrage. Their eyes once opened, what will they do next? Communities plundered by orse-thieves, burglars, and highwaymen of things which the courts were powerless to correct, and the same remedy may suggest itself ere long in Chicago. Much has been suffered already; how much more will the

HOSTAGES FOR THE FUTURE.

If the Republican party wish to succeed in he Presidential election of 1876, it must put itself before the people in a somewhat changed aspect than has been the rule since 1864. The War has been fought and the battle for the Union won, and, as a distinct ssue, the War cannot be fought over again. The Republican party cannot expect to be successful by pointing to its glorious history of the past, except so far as that history is ustained by the certain action of the party for the future.

The country has made up a deliberate udgment that there is and has been an imnensity of corruption committed in office by persons who have been elected and who old office under appointment from the Re-ublican party. This corruption has not seen confined to petty officers or to petty robberies. It has been so wide-spread as to almost demand the definition of general. selves of the possession of the ballot-boxes, It has been confined to no branch of the they seized the polls and placed their almost demand the definition of general. public service and to no department. Corown men in charge. They put in disrepuruntion has been practiced in the Army table characters as Moderator and Assistant and Navy, in the Indian, Pension, and Postal Service, and has had its agents in the National Legislature. Outside of this, the District of Columbia has been a hive where the industry of the operators has been equaled only by their audacity and their greed. It is no extenuation or palliation of ese crimes to say that Democrats have been concerned in them; that, in fact, is an aggre ration of the crime, which was perfidy to the Government, perfidy to the Republican party, and perfidy to the general interests

nd morals of the country. The hand of investigation has been busy, but it is not the hand of honest investigation. It has been a partial, unfair inquiry, very and exposure of frauds and abuses and the pushing of the guilty to conviction it has been exclusively and purposely directed to make all possible capital against the Republican party and to screen Democrats and the Democratic party. Nevertheless, the fact remains unquestioned that there amount of official dishonesty practiced under the Government by corrupt men in office acting with proper men out of office. It is equally notorious that the men inseparably connected with these frauds have been the loudest in their rotestations of party fealty, and have been officially and socially recognized by the party as men to be defended, protected, and vindicated on every occasion.

The only relief to this sorry picture is the course of the Treasury Department in the rescue of the Revenue Service from the hands of the organized thieves who had obtained control of it, and the vigorous indictment prosecution, and conviction of the guilty, without reference to the political, personal, or official position of the offenders.

This fact that the public service is largely corrupt, and that in its ramifications are included hundreds whose names have not been made public, is known to the whole people of the United States, and there is a fixed, unalterable purpose to have the public service purified by the wholesale change of the men who control it, whether these men be in the Cabinet, or in Congress, or in whatever branch of the National Government. Of this there can be no question or doubt, and the Republican party may as well prepare to meet the emergency. If that party will not purify itself, the people will do the work at

the polls. There is nothing in this fact, howexer, to discourage the Republican party; on the contrary, there is everything in it to promise success to the party in November next, if the party will take that course in the election of its candidates which will give mrance that there will be a change of men, and that there will be a banishment from the councils and the confidence of the Republichis place, his position, and his influ-ence in the interest of the vile horde abuses of the ballot; they have determined

the party have been plundering the country. Platforms and resolutions will be treated as idle wind, meaning nothing. Professions will not be regarded. Favorite sons must have something to commend them besides records which are blank. The candidates themselves must of their own character give ample warrant that they have been untainted with the past, and have no unseemly compli-cations to follow them in the future. Take Mr. Conkline as an illustration. He has been a part of the past. He is inseparably concted with the good as well as the evil of the last ten years. He has, as Senator, held the rank of Viceroy of the great State of New York. Not a cross-roads Postmaster nor a Gauger in the Federal service in that State but has held his place as a personal gift from the Senator from New York; and in that ten years the aggregate of personal and official corruption, of the fraud and bribery and robbery perpetrated in the Federal service in that one State, if foreseen, would have par-alyzed the men who framed the Constitution, and defeated the experiment of popular Gov-ernment. The nomination of CONKLING would be received with scorn by the people. It would contain no promise for the future beyond that, if elected, Conklingism, as part of the corrupt past, would be perpetuated.

The Republican party can only hope to be successful at the next Presidential election by riving hostages to the people in the persons of candidates whose names alone will give as-surance that they do not belong to the corrupt past, and will have no sympathy for or con nection with the evil men and evil policies of he men who have disgraced and disho the country and the Government. H the Republican party have no such candidates to resent, or, having them, shall disregard public opinion by setting them saide and selecting others notoriously defenders or quiescent ctors in the past, it can only escape deserved s defeat because of the greater profligacy and blundering of the Demo

Last Tuesday the tax-payers of South Chiageous assessment and an unfair collection f taxes, both too recent to be forgotten,

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT

turned out en masse to protect themselves for the ensuing year from similar extortion. The Board of Trade adjourned over half the day; the banks closed their doors; the merhants went to the polls and gave their em ployes time to do the same ; many profesional men devoted the entire day to the watch ing of the polls; every man owning propervery man employed in avocations dependent upon general business prosperity, felt it o be an imperative necessity that the cometent men nominated for the town offices by the respectable people should be elected. The result of this universal

cern was the polling of a large vote, of which the tally-keepers and observers throughout the day set down the result in favor of the tax-payers' ticket as more than two to one. There is no doubt that there was a majority against the bummers of between 3,000 and 4,000 of the votes cast And yet it seems likely that the bummers and thieves will be counted in, and that certainly MIKE EVANS and probably the entire bummer ticket will be permitted to usurp the places from which they were overwhelm ingly ousted by the popular vote. And now they are in a position to ask in the usual 'ring" parlance, "What are you going to

lo about it?" The scallawags set out to defy and defeat the popular will by every device known to disreputable ward politics. They gathered their roughs and shoulder-hitters early in the morning, and began by intimidation and actual pushing to displace the vigilant citisens. Finding that they could not drive the respectable voters away, and availing them-Moderators in deliberate opposition to the popular voice. They carried the boxes to the headquarters of the bummers in the caled and some were not. The vote was not canvassed that night, and the boxes were placed in a vault, with one representative of each party to watch them. The others on sides withdrew, with the agreemen that these two persons should remain alone But the representatives of the Republican ticket, suspecting bad faith on the part of the bummers, returned after an hour and TON and GLEASON-had returned and got in The representatives of the Republicans was in some way derelict in his duty. He says hat he did not drink (though liquor had been brought in), but admits that he yielded the temptation of the seductive game of poker, which occupied his attention. This lapse was all that was necessary for villains. The result is that a majority of more than two to one for the tax-payers ha been changed into a majority for the overwhelmingly defeated bummers and thieves. uch at least is the report at this writing.

"What are you going to do about it?" the scoundrels, with drunken leer, ask. There is no question but the ballot-boxes were tampered with. They were first robbed of Republican tickets and then stuffed with bummer tickets. It is known that the First Ward box was not sealed, and there is reason to believe that some others were equally accessible. It required but a few ninates' work to draw out a couple of handfuls of votes from those boxes in which the Republican ballots were at the rate of three or four to one, and to replace them by bumner tickets. This did the business. Then, when it came to the can Vass, the contents of the boxes were all dumped together, so that it would be impossible to trace the frauds by refernce to the tally-lists of the several votingplaces. This was the process. And th result is that the extraordinary and earnest work of the respectable people (for hundreds of Democrats voted the Republican ticket that day) counts for nothing, and a few min-

utes' fraudulent work prevails. "What are you going to do about it?" There is no relief in the Chicago courts against ballot-box stuffing. This has been abundantly demonstrated. The citizens spent a large amount of time and large sums of money in testing this in the charter election. The courts would not go back of a scoundrelly canvass of stuffed ballots. the last election three inspectors were in. dicted for tampering with the ballot-box and the case was proved against them by witnesses who deposited Republican ballots to doub the number found in the box; yet the jury disagreed! It is utterly vain to attempt to secure from the courts any relief from the of scoundrels who in the name of simply to abide by the declared result, without inquiring further. "What are you going

We are reluctant to suggest recourse to any neasure for protection outside of the form rescribed by abortive law. It is a danger ous departure, and almost certain to lead t excesses. But "What are you going to do about it?" Shall the men who own the prop erty and pay the taxes, after having elec their own officers by a vast majority of lawfu otes, quietly submit to a brazen system plunder from a set of scoundrels who penly, defiantly, and villainously robbed the allot-boxes and declared themselves re-eleced? This is the only alternative that pre sents itself unless the tax-payers and respect able voters take the matter in their own hands. Now "WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO D

BRISTOW AND THE MACHINE POLITICIANS. The Washington Republican, the organ o Boss SHEPHERD and the Real-Estate Ring, the Indian Ring, and all other Rings that infes the National Capital, and which is preeminently the exponent of the strikers and machine-workers who have foisted themselve upon the Republican party, is deeply con erned respecting Secretary Bristow. spoilsmen and camp-followers who hang pon the party have without exception long eing filled with solicitude concerning Bris row. Having utterly failed to convince him that his vigorous and effective onslaught upon the Whisky Ring were damaging party,-which the Ring-thieves cheekily as sume to be, this organ of all the Ring warns him of his impending peril. It is struck all of a heap, so to speak, by the fact that even Democrats are compelled to join with Republicans in indorsing his course i seeing to it that no guilty man escapes.

The Whisky-Thieves' Ring, and by that natural sympathy which comes of fellow-feeling all the other Ring-thieves and their organs have all along suspected that Bristow was implicated in a malign plot against the Re ublican party which he has been executin by seizing upon the thieves who hav neaked into the party to steal and sending them where they belong, to-wit, to the Peni tentiary. That suspicion of a horrid plot is confirmed in the estimation of the thiever and their newspapers, of which the Reput lican is chief, by the fact that honest Demo crats feel constrained to approve his course The Republican, with as speaking insing tion as that with which that wonderful mulestory and the hog-story were set affoat to be exploded before they could damage Brisrow, now frantically urges that there is somethin devilish sly" in this honest Democratic ap proval of an honest Republican official. It hinks the people want to know about it, and that Bristow, particularly since he happened to be born south of Mason and Drxon's line

should let them know whether he has gone or is going over to the Democrats. In a frame of mind it hysterically exclaims: It is a disquisiting matter to Republicans to rea-these repeated comments on the virtues of Mr. Rus row from the Democratic files, and to know that there is such a studied effort to get on the right side of him It does not necessarily reflect upon Mr. But that he gives no attention to them, but a wide-sp eeling of insecurity about it is, perhaps, not an un astural result in the light of experience. Mr. Bass row is a Southern man, and needs, therefore, to give an unquestionable assurance of unaltered allegiance the Republican party.

But there is no occasion for the Republican

to take on in this dreadful style. There is no disquiet save in the minds of the Ring-thieves whose prospects of keeping out of the State's Prison depend upon getting rid of Busrow or of thwarting him in the whisky prosec tions. The people feel the strongest quiet as surance that so long as he is let alone the hieves will be dealt with according to their ust deserts. So long as he goes ahead as he doing with his dreadful plot to collar thieves who have stolen into the party, and clap them into the Penitentiary, so long Republicans will be more than ever assured f his Republicanism. There is no occasion for his stopping to deny this hob-goblin plot against thieves. It is known such sentiments' involved public odium, was fatal to political aspirations, and ever compromised one's personal safety; that he has been a Republican from the outset, when to be a Repbblican was to cut one's self off rom all prospect of place or spoils; and that he served gallantly in the Union army. But above all it is known, and every day's record of his official career adds to the proof of it, that he is waging relentless war against corruption in office, and that he is triumphing ver it. To ask that he shall stop in thi work to slap in the face the honest mer mong his political opponents who cannot out approve his course, is pitiful pettifogging o which only the creatures of the thieving Rings could resort after all their efforts oth wise to balk him in that work had been foiled. That the integrity of his efforts in mashing the Rings is so unmistakable that it even extorts the approval of his political opponents, will only confirm true Republic verywhere in their conviction that his Republicanism is of the right sort. He cannot better prove it than by going ahead, as he will do.

THE REMOVAL OF CREGIER. tion as Engineer of the Chicago Water-Works by order of the usurper Colvin, is the mos flagrant violation of official authority that has occurred even under the present shameles administration of city affairs. Mr. CREGIE started in with the water-works system of Chicago nearly a quarter of a century ago, and has been identified with its progress and development at every step. He has held his position for twenty-three consecutive years, through all the changes in politics and local nterests. He has earned for himself a repu tation for skill, personal honesty, competency, and devotion to the public service which is exceptional in these days. He defies any one to suggest even a suspicion of his integrity, or point to a single instance of his neglect of duty. Yet he is discharged at the personal request of the Mayor without the ass of any reason. The Board of Public Works are powerless, as they are also subject to emoval by the usurper who is playing Mayor, and probably would be removed if they refused to do his bidding in this outrageous case; but they are careful to explain hat they were not instrumental in securing the removal, and are loth to part with so good a man. It must also be humiliating to the gentlemen serving on this Board to forced to an action so manifestly wrong and opposed to the best interests of the city, and is a wonder that those members of the Board who are not dependent on their official places for their livelihood should consent to retain office subject to such humiliating and

Ad-Interim Colvin has assumed to remove Mr. CREGIER because the latter is understood

between Mr. CREGIES and the Board about the use of a smoke-burner which Mr. CREGIER claims might burn out the boilers. But Mr. CREGIER, having justified himself by giving his opinion as an engineer, did not and would not refuse to apply and use this smokeburner on orders. So this is no valid for his removal. The simple fact is that it has been determined to punish Mr. CREGIES for not taking an active part in behalf of Convin's usurpation. It is also said that Ald. T. C. CLARKE, who voted against this usurpa tion, has been associated with Mr. CREGIER This was cause enough, according to the Colvinian school of politics, to warrant the removal, even at the sacrifice of the public interests. But in this case he will probably discover that, instead of helping his Admin istration by putting a supposed opponent out of the way, the removal will only hasten and strengthen the determination of the people to remove Convin himself by the election of a Council opposed to usurpation.

CURRENCY STANDARDS

able degree how little of knowledge is neces

Some of the pretentious organs of irre-leemable scrip currency exhibit in a remark-

sary to a professed teacher. An article i one of those sheets starts out with the assumption that our banking in former times was derived from the English system. Why English more than Scotch, or French, or German? The English system is distinguished by its rigorous limitation currency issues, and the requirement of the best security for their prompt and certain convertibility into gold on demand. The Scotch system is a free one, allowing any one to issue notes, compelling no one to take then and applying only the law of debtor and creditor to hold the banker to a proper acountability. In the former case, the Govern ment undertakes to protect the people agains a bad currency : in the latter, the people are put upon their guard, and warned to keep sharp look-out lest they lose by bank notes. Both plans in their respective place have worked well. "But," says the ragbaby oracle, "the practical result has been in England, the conversion of the promises into the thing promised or the absolu pension of specie-payments, accompanied by wide-spread and devastating commercial crises during each decade." This is conspict ously untrue and false,-a historical fact evolved from inner consciousness or the im agination of a dishonest writer. There is no foundation whatever for the assertion. Not even in the tempest of 1825, nor 1845, nor 1866, did the Bank of England suspend specie-payments. Under an order in Council affirmed by act of Parliament, the Bank sus pended from 1797 to 1819, during the great French war. But such a measure was not thought of at other times, and would not have been considered during the Napoleonic wars but for the large demand for gold by the Governmen Even this suspension under the pressure of a gigantic war has been condemned as unwise by the greatest English statesmen and economists. If the rag-baby organ wishes to see how the memorable bank restriction wa regarded after years of experience, let its ignorant editor read the Parliamentary de bates in 1811 and again in 1819, the speeches of Horner, Lord Liverpool, Huskis son, and Cannino, of PEEL, Lord King, an TIEENAY, and the writings of RICARDO and TOOKE. He may get some ideas, some facts and figures, more valuable than his own cogi

The commercial crises in England for the past fifty years have had little reference to the expansion of the currency. Her currency is the same in amount, or nearly so. Thrice in a great panic the Bank has been directed by Orders in Council " to disregard the legal limit in the issue of notes, in order to a fford relief to solvent borrowers who are in danger of being crushed for want of ready currency. At such times the run i not for gold but for bank-notes. So complet is the security on which the bank-notes are that he was an anti-slavery man in a issued, that no question of their soundness is ever raised. In the midst of the great panic of 1825 the Bank enlarged its loans £8,000,000, or \$40,000,000. All who could give valid security were accommodated. The expansion was temporary, and the notes were placed Is it not well nigh a crime that an editor

where they afforded complete relief. hould assume to instruct the public out of his own vicious ignorance? Cannot the rag-baby organ afford to employ a writer upon this most important subject who can speak from knowledge, and attain the "full assurance of understand The rag-baby organ proposes as a remedy for all our financial ills a currency made up of Government debts not bearing interest, convertible into other debts bearing currency interest, and the interest-bearing debts reconvertible into debts not bearing interest. This s the double-reversible, back-action, self-regulating currency-bond theory. It means currency of Government debts, not convertible into specie or anything else; a currency that must be the football of political parties; a currency that makes a standard of value

impossible; a currency that will banish real money from domestic circulation and use. If anything has been demonstrated beyond all doubt or cavil in the whole science of noney, it is that paper promises or promof any kind are worth only what they bring n gold, and that a note that represents noney can only be maintained at par cheap and certain convertibility into gold at

the will of the holder.

It is further evident at a glance that a standard must possess the qualities which it s expected to measure. A standard of length nust have length, a standard measure of apacity must have capacity, a measure of weight must have weight, and a standard of alue must have value.

There is no escape from these conditions. Governments cannot make space, or length, or weight, but they may fix and declare the units by which they are to be measured and expressed. No more can Governments make alue; they may declare how much of gold or silver shall be the unit of value, and no more. All attempts beyond this are as futile as "climbing upon the house-top to clutch the stars,"-an amusement of fools, a terror to prudent men.

Mr. BEECHEB's "triumph," as it has been announced, in the suit for malicious prose-cution brought against him by FRANK MOUL-TON, turns out to have been another doubtful victory in suppressing investigation of the scandal. MOULTON, it will be remembered, was, upon BEECHER's testimony, indicted for perjury in the BEECHER-THATON trial and it was proclaimed, would be landed in the Penientiary. After the TILTON-BEECHER litigation had passed, a nolle procequi was entered to the indictment against MOULTON. This was also done at BEECHER's instance and against the protest of Mourron, who demanded a to be opposed to the bummerism which now trial. Thereon he brought the suit for controls the city affairs and keeps Colvin in malicious prosecution. Instead of meetoffice. There is some talk about a difference ag it with proof to show that Mourton had perjured himself, where-fore the prosecution was well founded, Mr. BERCHER, through his counsel, demurred to Mourton's catelli to Mourron's petition. The ground of demurrer was that, technically, no action for malicious prosecution could be brought, beindictment and acquitted; in fact, couldn't get a trial. The Brooklyn Judge so ruled, sus-taining the demurrer. His decision in effect was that any person accused of a crime may go before the Grand Jury and have indicted or perjury the chief witness against him in order to discredit that witness' testimony. That done, he may next procure the entry of nolle prosequi, so that the witness indic for perjury shall have no opportunity for indicating himself; and that, no matter whether this were done maliciously or not, the person so indicted and denied a trial can recover no damages because he has not been tried! That may be law, but it is neither justice nor common sense. The damage done Mourton by preventing his trial upon the indictment for erjury is far greater than if he had been ried and acquitted. The indictment, so the Brooklyn Judge rules, yet holds against him, and he is not only denied opportunity to vinlicate himself, but, according to that Judge's uling, cannot recover damages until he has been tried and acquitted. Mourton's counsel will carry the case to the Court of Appeals. where probably it will be decided that he is not without a remedy, and that no man can astitute prosecution against another and by ropping it after indictment escape liability,

e prosecution were malicions COMPLETING A RECORD. A few days since we republished from the Congressional Globe the record of the ayes nd noes on Mr. WASHBURNE's motion to strike out from the Pacific Railroad bill the enth section, which released the Government's first mortgage and accepted in lieu hereof a worthless second mortgage, swindling the Treasury out of ninety odd millions. The vote stood 38 ayes to 81 noes. To comolete the record the names of the dodgers should also be published. We have therefore made a careful examination of the Globe as to the 63 non-voting members, and find that the following, recorded as not voting, manifestly dodged, as their votes are recorded in the Missouri contested election cases, on which the ayes and noes were called about a half hour before the vote on WASHBURNE'S lains well knew this, and therefore mendment, which shows they were skulking in the cloak-rooms and outside of the ba of the House : LIST OF DODGERS.

GEORGE BLIES, Ohio, JAMES S. BROWN, Wisconsin. WILLIAM G. BROWN, West Virginia LUCIUS H. CHANLER, Virginia. FREEMAN CLARKE, New York, ALEXANDER H. COPPE REUBEN E. FENTON, New York. AUGUSTUS FRANK, New York JOHN B. GANSON, New York JAMES A. GARFIELD, Ohio. HENRY GRIDER, Kentucky. THOMAS A. JENCKES, New Jersey PHILIP JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.
MARTIN KALBPLEISCH, New York, JESSE LAZRAB, Pen ESSE LAZEAR, Pennsylvania. ALD MCALLISTER, Pe MOSES F. ODELL, New York. JAMES W. PATTERSON, New Han ERICK A. PIKE. Maine V. L. PRUYN, New York. JAMES C. ROBENSON, Illinois, MYRR STROUGE, Pennsylvani FRANCIS THOMAS, Maryland. PERNANDO WOOD, New York-31. The following by the record seem to have een paired, or absent either from the city or from the Capitol : NOT VOTING AND PROBABLY ABSENT. JAMES C. ALLEN, Illinois,

WILLIAM J. ALLEN, Illinois, JOHN B. ALLET, Massachusei

AUGUSTUS C. BALDWIN, Michigan.

AUGUSTUS BRANDEGER, COR BRUTUS J. CLAY, Kentucky. S. S. Cox, Ohio, HENRY WINTER DAVIS, Maryland, WILLIAM A. HALL, Missour CHARLES M. HARRIS, Kente SAMUEL HOOPER, Massacht W. A. HUTCHINS, Ohio. E. C. INGEN. J. A. Kasson, Iowa. Maryland. B. F. LOAN, Maryland. W. D. McIndor, Wisconsin J. F. MCKINNEY, Ohio. GRORGE H. PENDLETON, Ohi ALEXANDER H. RICE, Massachu GREEN CLAY SMITH, Kentucky. W. H. WADSWORTH, Kentucky A. C. WILDER, KAI F. E. WOODEBIDGE, Vermont, G. H. YEAMAN, Kentucky—32.

The Republicans in solid column, and r inforced by hundreds of respectable Demo crats, voted for the following candidates the South Town of Chicago last Tuesday For Supervisor, George F. Kolbe: Asse W. B. H. GRAY; Coilector, A. J. GALLOWAY. The bummers had nominated the following list of candidates: Supervisor, BERTHOLD LOEWENTHAL; ASSESSOR, FRANK SHERMAN Collector, MIKE EVANS; Town Clerk CHARLES EATON. O'BRIEN bolted and ran for Collector against MINE Evans, and polled a respectable vote. Taking all the reports that were made during the election day by the ticket-peddlers, the challengers, and those who kept the closest run of how the voting progressed, and the following is a fair and tolerably reliable estimate of the vote as

Ward.	Total vota.	Galloway.	Evans.	O'Brien.
First	1,612	959	442	220
Second	1,700	1,050	223	250
Fourth	2,300	1,700	1,200	200
Total	9,884	6,200	2,665	1,019

This estimate is too liberal for Evans by 400 to 500 votes. Both GALLOWAY O'BRIEN received more votes than the above estimate gives them. And yet MIKE EVANS his pal, En Phillips, who was not known as candidate, and whose name was scar seen on a ticket during the whole day, as h s profoundly execrated by nearly the entire oting population of the South Division.

The Senate Committee on Finance have reported the Silver Coinage bill with amendments. One of these amendments strikes out the section making silver dollars a legalegal-tender for \$25. Another amendment is to authorize the coinage of the old Ame ican silver dollar, the coinage of which was suspended in 1853. This dollar weighs 4121 grains of standard silver, while two half-dollars only contain 392 grains. It is pro-

osed to make this dollar a legal-tender he amount of \$20, and to declare the special ver dollar. Another section authori Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silve dollars for United States Treasury-notes, the latter to be canceled. He is also to purchase silver bullion at its market value with silver dollars at their market value. report from Washington states that great opposition to the bill as reported has already been developed in the Senate, which can doubt on its passage. After THORNTON, the thieves' Moderator, had dumped the contents of all the ballot

boxes of the South Division into one pro-

miscuous pile, the tickets were counted, and were found to number 6,783 ballots. But the poll-books showed that 7,166 men had deposited in those identical boxes. Here we a shortage of 977 ballots! What had be come of them? How had nearly on thousand tickets disappeared from the borne That they had been voted there was no doubt for there were the poll-lists with 7,166 nam of citizens who had handed their ballots to the judges, and their names had been a tered in black and white on the poll-books, and yet here were only 6,783 tickets. When this astounding discovery was made PHILLIPS, GLEASON, and THORNTON chuckled and said: "Well, that relieves us from th charge of stuffing the boxes. No one wa ever known to stuff a box and thereby pro duce a shortage." But it does not relieve them of the charge of robbing the bone They or their cronies stole 977 tickets on of the boxes. They did more than that They stole at least 5,000 tickets out of the boxes, and replaced all but the 977 with MIKE EVANS and En PHILLIPS tickets. They stole without stopping to count, and studed without having time to count; hence th liscrepancy. When was this villainy perpa trated? It was partly done between th time of the closing of the polls and deposit ing the ballot-boxes in the safe; the rest of it was done during the night, when the sale was opened by TROBNTON and GLERGON The reason THORNTON persisted in dumping the contents of all the boxes in one pile be fore the counting commenced was t tracks and prevent detection. If the cor tents of each box had been counted separate ly, the enormous stuffing and stealing would have been located and identified. The vi plied to certain lawyers to know whe they dare to empty all the tickets promises ously upon one pile, and, when assured the might do it, they lost no time carrying the scheme into effect. Well, what is to be done about it? Will the defrauded, outraged cit izens tamely submit to this unpre

villainy?

BELL, the detective, who testified the while holding a commission in the Interior Department, which was his reward for it. was employed to steal from District-Attorne DYER the testimony against Bancock, has had free advertisement of the bad character cribed to him. When boiled down, this was b the effect that he was given to drink and didn't always repay money he borrowed, which or the whole wasn't a remarkably bad character for a man who would engage in such service as he did in the BABCOCK case. It did not impeach his testimony before the Curren Committee, which in not a few particular was corroborated by District-Atto and by Secretary CHANDLER, and has not yet been contradicted upon any material point Now the testimony as to Bril's good character is produced. The Washington cos respondent of the New York Times says Bell has in his possession autograph letters of President GRANT and Gens. SHERMAN, HURLBUT, and other army officers, showing that during the War he was employed in "the most dangerous and important service" as a scout and spy, and that "the most implicit confidence was reposed in his integrity.' But the way to get at what truth there is in BELL's testimony is not through investigation of his character, but by the more direct method of the most searching exploration of the facts as to precisely by whom he was employed, while paid as a Government de-tective, to steal the Government's testimony against a man under indictment. Dreat evidence leaves little doubt that Bear did make use of his position as a Government de tective to do this; and indications were numerous on the trial that BABCOCK and his counsel had been fully advised of the case against him. BELL couldn't have engaged in that perilous business for nothing, and further evidence as to his character can be dispensed with for the present. What is wanted is disclosure of who contrived this criminal attempt to interfere with the administration of justice which BELL was to exe-

The nomination of CLARK LIPE for City Trees arer does not seem to evolve as much enthe urer does not seem to evolve as much entersiasm among the masses of respectable people as his friends had hoped or promised. This failure to produce a spontaneous outburst in his behalf is attributed by some to his living chiefly at Jinx McGanny's saloon. The effect is to make the other saloon-keepers jealous, as they don't like to see one concern have a monopoly of his lucrative patronaga and intellectual of his lucrative patronage and inte

Speaking of the usurpation of the Senate is It has already filed the Civil Service with creatures, and we are now witnessing an sitempt put its creatures in the White House. Gen. Guarri notariously been for some time in the hands of a k of managing committee, which Harper's Westly of the "Senstorial Group," and the rejection of Das due far more to irritation at the Freedent's issue dination in sending in a narray which was not on it in sending in a m

PERSONAL.

Bret Harte is in Washington. Aimee will come over on the same steams A bust of the late Canon Kingsley is to be

erected in Chester Cathedral. The Boston Post feels authorized to say that Schenck will never give up the chip.

Ex-Gov. Fenton has returned from Florida. and was at last accounts in Washing

rest," announced a long time ago, is alow to ap-The condition of Mr. A. T. Stewart is such as to excite apprehensions among his friends and business associates.

The Rev. W. R. Alger's "Life of Edwin For-

Walt Whitman, through Mr. Moneure D. Conway, has informed his officious English friends that he is not in poverty or distress.

Samuel Kerr, son of the Speaker, atta majority last week, and the young l Washington gave him a leap-year party. Mashington gave him a leap-year party.

Miss Clara Morris had a relapse in Washi
ton a week ago, and was for a time dangeror
ill, but she is now out of immediate danger.

Mr. J. B. T. Marsh, formerly editor of
Adagment has returned from Formers, and

Advance, has returned from Europe, and extered upon the discharge of his duties as Treaturer of Oberlin College.

urer of Oberlin College.

Mr. Swinburne has joined the Committee for a monument to Byron on invitation. The sale scriptions some time ago, exceeded £3,000, is sums not less than £5 each. Among the

bers are Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Dar ild, Wilkie Collins, Alfred Tenny on, Prof. Tyndall, and Lord Lytton. John E. Owens keeps on acting, he says, n

cause he cares for money, but because nts to see "how much of the derned stuff can "scrape together."

The Hon. G. P. Ferry, Governor of Washing and Territory, formerly of Wankegan, has been spending a few days' among his friends in hearly home. He was in the city yesterday on he way to Washington, D. C. St. Louis Republican: "Dio Lewis says the

ual, mistaken. Wine is only a mocker who n dead earnest with a man." A notable Quaker wedding lately occurred London. Mr. Theodore Harris, a banker Leighton Buzzard, was united to Miss Gertri

L. Russell, niece of Earl Russell. No minis functionary took part in the service. "Hans Breitmann" Leland is about to pu consisting of original ballads and stories in dialect of English spoken by Chinese. Twork includes a vocabulary and rules sufficient enable anybody to learn "Pidgin." The ! lad of "Maly Coe," in Lippincolt's, was pro

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A Sheffield paper states that Mr. Roskin

As he rose to sing at Col. Dare's pien suddenly stopped and inquired, "Does any it orable member happen to have a troche ab m?" The entire party came forward to relief. The prevailing epidemic among the gressmen just now is sore-throat. Anna de Belocca, the Russian prima

now on her way to this country, is but 22 ye of age. Her father is Actual Imperial Coun lor of State; and, being possessed of an pendent fortune, he has afforded his dang every opportunity for the best education in profession that money could buy. Her voice a very deep and rich contralto, and is said by d petent judges to be unequaled since Alboni's The corpet of J. Levy, the performer

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approaching clouds."

The Countess d'Agoult, known to the lite world of Paris as "Daniel Stern," was a wo of great strength and nobility of charse Yet a great and grievous error cast a sha over her early life. Long years ago she madly in love with the pranist Liszt, and quit her home and husband to share his fortu The daughters of Liszt (one of whom, the vorced wife of Hans von Bulow, is now Mads Richard Wagner, and another the wife of Emilie Olivier) are the children of Mads d'Agoult. When deserted by the fickle mu cian, she sought refuge in study and literate cian, she sought refuge in study and literate No new error, it is said, ever stained her her forth blameless life. The Count d'Ago consist of a number of casays, and of a toire de la Revolution de 1848," which is n

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to make this dollar a legal-tender to nt of \$20, and to deci known as a trade-dollar no longer a silllar. Another section authorizes the ry of the Treasury to exchange silver for United States Treasury-notes, the a from Washington states that great sition to the bill as reported has already developed in the Senate, which can ot on its passage.

fter THORNTON, the thieves' Modera aped the contents of all the ballot of the South Division into one pronous pile, the tickets were counted, and found to number 6,783 ballots. But dl-books showed that 7,166 men had ted in those identical boxes. Here was rtage of 977 ballots! What had behe of them? How had nearly on and tickets disappeared from the boxes; they had been voted there was no doubt. there were the poll-lists with 7,166 names ens who had handed their ballots to judges, and their names had been enyet here were only 6,783 tickets. astounding discovery was made of stuffing the boxes. No one was r known to stuff a box and thereby pro the boxes. They did more than that ey stole at least 5,000 tickets out of the xes, and replaced all but the 977 with the EVANS and ED PHILLIPS tickets. They le without stopping to count, and studed repancy. When was talk to the state of the s the ballot-boxes in the safe; the rest of eas done during the night, when the safe the counting commenced was to cover cks and prevent detection. If the conats of each box had been counted separate the enormous stuffing and stealing would ed to certain lawyers to know whet ev dare to empty all the tickets promises upon one pile, and, when assured the ight do it, they lost no time carrying the ne into effect. Well, what is to be don out it ? Will the defrauded, outraged (it tamely submit to this unprece

BELL, the detective, who testified that employed to steal from District-Attorney ER the testimony against BABCOCK, has have he effect that he was given to drink and didn't e whole wasn't a remarkably bad character a man who would engage in such service mittee, which in not a few partier corroborated by District-Attorney Dyri and by Secretary CHANDLER, and has not ye espondent of the New York Times says ELL has in his possession autograph letters President Grant and Gens. SHERMAN, ut the way to get at what truth there is in of his character, but by the more direct method of the most searching exploration of the facts as to precisely by whom he was amployed, while paid as a Government de-tective, to steal the Government's testimony against a man under indictment. Dyen's make use of his position as a Government decounsel had been fully advised of the case against him. BELL couldn't have engaged in hat perilous business for nothing, nsed with for the present. What is wanted is disclosure of who contrived this riminal attempt to interfere with the admin-stration of justice which BELL was to exe-

The nomination of Clark Lipz for City Treasurer does not seem to evolve as much enthusiasm among the masses of respectable people as his friends had hoped or promised. This failure to produce a spontaneous outburst in his behalf is attributed by some to his living chieff at Jir McGarry's saloon. The effect is to make the other saloon-keepers jealons, as they don't like to see one concern have a monopoly of his lucrative patronage and intellectual society.

Speaking of the usurpation of the Senate in making appointments, the Nation observes:

It has aiready filled the Civil Service with its restures, and we are now witnessing an attempt to put its creature in the White House. Gen. Grant has octoiously been for some time in the hands of a kind of managing committee, which Harper's Resily calls the "Senitorial Group," and the rejection of Dana is fue far more to irritation at the President's insubordination in sending in a name which was not on their salate "than to anything else.

Bret Harte is in Washington. Aimee will come over on the same steamer

ted in Chester Cathedral. The Boston Post feels authorized to say that ock will never give up the chip.

Ex-Gov. Fenton has returned from Florida, and was at last accounts in Washington.

The Rev. W. R. Alger's "Life of Edwin Forcest," announced a long time ago, is slow to ap-

lition of Mr. A. T. Stewart is such as

to excite apprehensions among his friends and business associates.

Walt Whitman, through Mr. Monoure D. Cosway, has informed his officious English friends that he is not in poverty or distress.

Samuel Karr, any of the Speaker, attained his

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Samuel Kerr, son of the Speaker, attained his majority last week, and the young ladies of Washington gave him a leap-year party.

Miss Clara Morris had a relapse in Washington a week ago, and was for a time dangerously iii, but she is now out of immediate danger.

Mr. J. B. T. Marsh, formerly editor of the Advance, has returned from Europe, and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Treasurer of Oberlin College.

Mr. Swinburne has joined the Committee for a monument to Byron on invitation. The subscriptions some time ago, exceeded £2,000, in suma not less than £5 each. Among the sub-

perbers are Mr. Disraeli, the Earl of Derby, Baron Bothschild, Wilkie Collins, Alfred Tenny-son, Prof. Tyndall, and Lord Lytton.

John E. Owens keeps on acting, he says, not because he cares for money, but because he wants to see "how much of the derned stuff" he can "scrape together." The Hon. G. P. Ferry, Governor of Washing-

a Territory, formerly of Wankegan, has been sading a few days among his friends in his cly home. He was in the city yesterday on his Washington, D. C.

Louis Republican: "Dio Lewis says that is worse than whisky, but Dio Lewis is, as mistaken. Wine is only a mocker while those who have tried whisky know it is always in dead earnest with a man," It Will Probably Go to the Jury To-A notable Quaker wedding lately occurred in

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A Sheffield paper states that Mr. Roskin was tely asked to preside at the opening of the thibition of the Society of Artists of that town, but that he declined to do so, stating that no artist worth sixpence a day would consent to live in such a town, beneath a canopy of smoke,

Florence made a clever local hit in his per ance in "The Mighty Dollar" at Washing-As he rose to sing at Col. Dart's pienie he uddenly stopped and inquired, "Does any honerable member happen to have a troche about him?" The entire party came forward to his relief. The prevailing epidemic among the Congressmen just now is sore-throat.

Anna de Belocca, the Russian prima donne now on her way to this country, is but 22 years of age. Her father is Actual Imperial Councillor of State; and, being possessed of an inde-pendent fortune, he has afforded his daughter every opportunity for the best education in her profession that money could buy. Her voice is a very deep and rich contralto, and is said by com-

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—C. S. Hymen, London, Ont.; John Bolden and W. C. Pitman, New York; E. R. Craft, St. Louis; J. G. Baker, St. Louis; T. C. Poyer, Montans; J. W. Pittock, Pittaburg; N. L. Longle, England; J. W. Pittock, Pittaburg; N. L. Longle, England; Samuel E. Parks, Lincoln, Ill.; G. A. Biack, Utah; Guy C. Barton, North Platte, Neb.; O. J. Hollister and J. B. McKean, Sait Lake City; P. Heineman, Japan; A. R. Robinson, Kansas; H. A. Downs, Marquette; H. C. Enight, Providence, R. I., C. D. Cole, H. C. Enight, Providence, R. I., C. D. Cole, E. L. C. Enight, Providence, R. I., C. D. Cole, C. C. C. Cole, S. H. H. C. Clark and I. K. Kimball, Omaha; N. H. Hamilton, New York; James Sodgley, Gleveland; M. Beck, Warsaw, Ind.; A. Pedder and J. T. Hopkins, Montreal; H. I. Chapman, Burlington; E. Mattor, London, Eng.; G. H. Ped., New York; Dr. E. Enos, Milwaukee; E. P. Perry, Washington; G. Geddes, London, Ont.; J. M. Drake, Cleveland; the Hon. Peter White, Marquette; C. N. Mend, St. Paul; Gen. J. D. Edsall, Springfeld; James Guyn, Philadelphia; Senator W. R. Allison, Iowa... Tremont House—A. C. Fitzpatrick, Sew York; Supervising Architect Patton and J. G. Blills, Washington; the Hon. A. Means, Peru; Col. F. C. Shattuck, Neenab, Wis; Samuel De Born and H. W. Morgas, New York; C. C. Reed, Detroit; Gen. C. C. Dodge and James McLean, New York; R. H. Dalzell, Pittiburg; the Hon. Cornelius Sherwood, New York; Ch. H. B. Burgh and Geo. D. Hawes, Rock Island; S. N. Hammond, Indianapolis; T. D. Skiles, Minnespolis; H. Cooper, Ragiand; H. J. Hunt and family, Japan; the Hon. S. W. Patts, Indiana; the Hon. A. E. Smith, Bockford; M. Lampy et lamily, Hong Kong, China.

WHISKY.

Avery and Thorpe Believed to Have Fled the Country.

Secretary Bristow's Reply to Congressman Lynde's Resolution.

Conclusion of the Testimony in Freysinger's Case.

Day. Sickness of J. D. Ward---Sorrow of the Squealers.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 7.—Information base been received here that S. D. Thorpe, one of the two Storekeepers indicted for complicity in the al indictments, has fled the country. He took hipping at New York for some foreign pore three days ago, but what country he is destine for has not yet transpired. Thorpe was one of the most important witnesses for the Govern-ment in the McKee case. Should McKee obtain a new trial the absence of his testimony would make a second conviction very improbable if not impossible. A rumor also pre-vails here to-night that William O. Avery has disappeared from Washington and fied the country, but there is no authentic information on the subject. The motion for new trials in the cases of Avery and McKee will be decided to-

COWEN'S TESTIMONY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day examined Gen. Cowen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior till March 14. He testified the he gave the detective, Bell, the card that was produced by the Secretary of the Interior yes-terday, upon a representation by him that he had been employed by "the folks at the White House," and was entitled to his per diem and allowances. Knowing that Bell had been appointed upon the card from the President the witness did not know how much he was en the witness did not know how much he was entitled to, nor did he certify to the accuracy of his accounts. It was the duty of the proper officers of the Department to examine into that. Bell said that he did not, under the circumstances, want to tell Lebarnes, the Chief of the Secret Sarvice of the Interior Department, what service he was performing. The witness had never been spoken to by the President, Babcock, or Luckey, about the appointment of Bell. He said he had not communicated with either of them on the subject of his appointment. either of them on the subject of his appoint ment or pay at any time.

PULL TEXT OF HIS REPLY TO LYNDE'S RESOLUTION full text of the reply of Secretary Bristow to the resolution of Representative Lynde (Milwaukee Whisky District), asking whether any newspapers, editors, or correspondents have been paid anything for helping to expose whisky

been paid anything for heiping to expose whissy thioves:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WARHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1876.—Size: I am this morning in receipt of a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on yesterday, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Searctary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House what sums of money, if any, have been paid by the Department to newpapera, editors, or correspondents of newspapers, naide from the publication of legal notices, by the attorneys of the United States, revenue agents, Supervisors, or others connected with, or in any manner assisting in, the prosecutions of parties charged with violating the Integral Revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago, and Aliwantee, and when paid, and to whom paid, and for what newspapers the same were respectively paid, for what particular purpose the same were paid, and from what funds in the Treasury such moneys were paid.

In reply thereto the Secretary has the honor respectfully to inform the House that in his last annual report he advised Congress of the discovery of extensive compriscies to defraud the Government of its lawful revenues from distilled spirits, and of the means employed to detect and unusia revenue officers, distillers, and others engaged in such conspiracies.

The magnitude and strength of the combinations against the Government were such as to defy and successfully resist the means unually employed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to expose and break up such unlawful combinations.

The extraordinary character of the frauds committees.

Bureau of Internal Revenue to expose and creax up such unlawful combinations.

The extraordinary character of the frauds committed, the wide-spread corruption of revenue officials in the cities referred to, and the consequent loss of revenue, rendered it necessary in order effectually is put a stop to these frauds, and no bring to punishment the feature of information, and seemed not only to justify but to demand the use of all the energies and instrumentalities of the Department.

Accordingly, a Solicitor of the Treasury was directed to draw upon the appropriation for bringing to trial and punishment parties engaged in counterfeiting, and for detecting other frauds upon the Government, and was charged with the duty of a thorough effort to detect the guilty parties.

The work thus imposed upon the Solicitor was conducted with energy and marked success, and the result fully justifies the action of the Department.

Early in the course of the investigation it was found impossible to ascertain, through the agencies ordinarily employed, the precise dotails of the manner of perpetrating the frauds, and subsequent developmentally in those embracing the cities mentioned in the resolution, many of the officers upon whom the Government usually relied were themselves parties to conspiracies, and that they kept constant waste of the movements of other revenue officers, and gave timely warning to the distiliers of the coming of such as could not be corruptly used.

Under these circumstances it became necessary to employ persons who were not known to be in the service of the Government. The persons so employed were carefully chosen by the Solicitor of the Treasury, and generally performed well and faithfully the duties imposed upon them.

In the early stage of the investigation at St. Louis, a person, whose vocation it was to gather local commercial news for a daily merspaper, was employed to associated with the precise of the parties of the commercial in the devertion of a large number of officers imposed upon them.

In the

fill up the blanks. The signature shown him was in the handwriting of his wife, who was in the habit of signing his name for him.

On the cross-examination witness testified that he had known the defendant fourteen or fifteen years. It was on the score of old friendship that the defendant came and asked him to start a wholesale liquor-store. The understanding was that he should attend to the shipments did make the first one, but, being rather bungling, he was relieved. He afterwards only made the entries. The defendant told him to be very careful about the account-book, because the revenue agents might be around. He had no idea of the number of car-loads shipped to Englewood. The revenue agents came to his house with Seaverns and demanded the book containing the account of the shipments. He was not present at the time. The witness' bitterpess of feeling towards Seaverns was because that person had not paid him enough. before the Grand Jury he was influenced by the same feeling. His testimony before the Grand Jury was in the shape of answers to leading

On the redirect examination by Mr. Boutell witness explained that when he had stated that he had taken charge of one shipment, and the only one of which memoranda were given him by Mr. Seaverns, he had referred to the one which consisted of spirits shipped as flour, and which required cooperage As to his testimony before the Grand Jury, the witness became considerably mixed up, and said that he did not know whether he had sworn true

scared to death at the time.

In answer to a question by Mr. Storrs, witness stated that on affidavit shown him was written

stated that on affidavit shown him was written by Col. Kinney. He had never seen Mr. Seaverns since his testimony pefore the Grand Jury.

MES. ALICE WALLACE
was pent aworn, and testified that she was the wife of the previous witness. Previous to the fire they had lived at No. 781 State street. Her husband had been a cattle-drover for a Mr. Kent. She knew Mr. Seaverns. She kept for her husband a book known as a wholesale liquor-dealer's book, but she did not know at the time what it was. She kept it about three years. There was one book which they kept about a year,—that one they were always quarreling about, and she hid it in the barn. She could not tell how many entries she had made. She did not recollect making any entries in the first book. She didn't want to have it at the house. She didn't remember signing her husbend's name to any books, but if there was any writing in them she supposed she must have writing in them she supposed she must have lone it. Some of the entries she cut out and done it. Some of the entries she cut out and gave to the children, and others she gave to her husband. She didn't remember giving any coupons to Mr. Seaverns. She gave over half of them to her husband. The last coupon signed by her was in 1872. At the time the book was burned something was said about the revenue officers. He told her there might be trouble in keeping the book, but he did not make any explanation of it. The reason for the disagreement between herself and husband on account of the book was because the book was always lying around in the way, and was being torn by the children. About the second book they had no trouble. Witness here grew very prevaricating. ere grew very prevaricating.
Mr. Boutell-Wasn't the trouble about the Mr. Boutell—Wasn't the trouble about the first book owing to your making entries in it which you didn't know anything about?

Mrs. Wallace—No.

The Court—Mrs. Wallace, if you cannot tell the truth, I will see if we cannot find some way, of making you tall the truth.

of making you tell the truth.

The cross-examination by Mr. Storrs began soon after. Witness stated that she had never received any instructions from her husband or Mr. Seaverus regarding the book. She was present when the book was burned by her husband, and there was a quarrel between them. husband, and there was a quarrel between them. The children were meddling with the book con-

Court here intimated that the witness answered the questions of Mr. Storrs more readily than those of the other side. Mr. Storrs said that he hoped nothing was meant by the remark. He would assure the Court that neither he nor any of his associate counsel had ever seen the witness before that morning.

col. T. J. KINNEY
was next called. He had been in the revenue
service about two months. The coupon shown
him he had first seen in the possession of Judge
Miller, who had told him it was one of the cou-

counts of wines shipped from various points by Freysinger over various roads.

The case here rested for the prosecution, and Gen. Hawley, in bensif of the defendant, made the opening speech. He was followed by Judge Murphy, who spoke briefly to the same effect in behalf of his client, Seaverns.

On the reopening of court in the afternoon, the testimony for the defense was introduced.

MR. T. WISER

MR. T. WISER
was first called to the witness-stand. He testified that he had resided at Rock Island since 1852, and was a Deputy Coll Assessor, having resigned Oct. I, 1875. He had been on duty at the Milan Distillery. His duty consisted in receiving returns, and in opening and closing the vats and averaging the capacity. The changes of capacity were frequent. He had been there with other officers, particularly with Mr. J. H. Reed, the Assessor of the district. J. B. Cahill was Collector part of the time. Mr. Gilson was Assessor. Witness had no means of detormining if there was any illicit business done there. They could not use any extra tubs without his knowledge, and he did not know of any extra mashes being run connot know of any extra mashes being run con-

extra tubs without his knowledge, and he did not know of any extra mashes being run contrary to law.

On cross-examination he said that he went down there to the distillery often with other officers in 1872, but could not recollect the number of times. Extra mashes might have been run without his knowledge. The wine-room was some distance from the distillery—about 100 feet.

WILLIAM A. NORRIS

was the next witness. He had resided in Rock Island County for twenty years, and had been appointed a Storekeeper in June, 1870, being assigned to duty at the distillery of G. P. Freysinger, and continued there until December, 1873. He was night Storekeeper, H. B. Burg being day Storekeeper. His duty was to watch and see that no highwines were removed, and to weigh the grain that went into the mash. During that time, to his knowledge, no spirits were manufactured upon which no tax was paid. If any had been made is violation of law he would have known if, and least he would have known if any had been removed during the night. He did not think any crooked was made. David Hawes was the Gauger on duty at the time he was there. A rectifying house was never there. He did not know of any spirits being rectified there which were produced elsewhere. His duty did not require him to look after the rectifying-house, having apparently been sent there from Eck Island. Such occurrences were rare. He sometimes saw them after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Boutell.

witness was cross-examined by Mr. Boutell, and said that the rectifying-house was west of the distillery. There were no buildings between them except a lot of cattle-pens. He was never in the house half-a-dozen times, and had no duties there of any kind. The loads of spirits he had seen going there were from the west going east to the rectifying-house.

The witness here becoming faint he was excused, and

The secondary does not, however, perceive that it would have been unlawful or improper to supploy trustworthy and competent persons, whatever their secondary and now in the possession of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If you have been unlawful or improper to supploy trustworthy and competent persons, whatever their ishment the guilty parties, and he has not hesitated to so when he deemed it necessary.

So much of the resolution as refers to attorneys of the United States likewine and any manner assisting in the United States likewine and the united States and the secondary of the United States and the secondary of the United States and the secondary of the United States shall be sold as herein provided. If you have secondary of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If you have secondary of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If you have secondary the state of the stand. He testified that he had resided in Rock Island three provides and a Gauger June 17, 1899, and was an saigned in July to Froysinger's detailing. He continued there is the provided state of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States, shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States shall be sold as herein provided. If the United States shall be sold as herein provided in Rock Island three the United States shall be sold as herein provided. If the United

singer's distillery, and was there four years with some intermissions. From June, 1871, to January, 1873, he was there continuously. During that time the first Gauger was Mr. Beardeley, succeeded by Mr. Hawes in June, 1870. At present witness was a Gauger at a distillery in Rock Island. The only surits produced at Preyenger's distillery on which no stamps were paid to his knowledge were a quantity destroyed by light-

On the cross-examination by Mr. Bontell, the

on the cross-examination by air. Bondent, the witness stated that he was at the distillery all day when they were running full capacity. When not full capacity, the would be there only a part of the day. He would generally go there at 6 o'clock in the morning, and stay until the night Storekeeper arrived. Sometimes, when the distillery had stopped for the day, there was no use of his remaining later than noon.

MR. J. R. BROWN
was next called, and examined by Judga Murphy. He had resided in Chicago sixteen or seventeen years, and known Mr. Seaverns nearly as long. He had been a Deputy Collector until recently. Mr. Seaverns came to him in 1872 with bills of lading, asking for advances upon them. The proper coupons were attached, or he would not have paid any attention to them those bills were forwarded to New York, or wherever the goods had been shipped. He capilly out tall the data, but thought the trans-Those bills were forwarded to New York, or wherever the goods had been shipped. He could not tell the date, but thought the transactions were between 1870 and 1873. During that period witness was a solicitor for a New York house. The goods were shipped over the Red Line route. He would not have advanced anything on them unless the coupons were all right. right.

John R. Bensley, J. H. Clough, and H. B.
Bogue testified to Mr. Seaverns' good character.

The Court at this point adjourned until this
norning at 10 o'clock.

The Hon. J. D. Ward has not returned to his home, and there is a possibility that his coming may be delayed for some days. Telegrams from imself and his brother-in-law, Mr. George W. Latimer, received lately, have described his condition as precarious, and it is now known that he is quite ill.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

DETROIT, April 7,—George W. Stanford, 155 Washington street: W. came to my house this morning very sick, I will be there in the morning.

GEORGE W. LATIMER.

Mrs. Ward immediately made preparations to start for Detroit this morning, and, unless Mr. Ward comes with Mr. Latimer, she will leave on the first train. Other friends of the ex-Dis trict-Attorney have gone to him, and as soon as he is able to travel he will be brought home. Mr. Ward has suffered for a number of years warned to take the best care of himself, and those most intimate with him, and who have

heard more in detail of his present condition. ger than the dispatches would seem to indicate Since the troubles that now involve him arose Mr. Ward has been greatly depressed, and at times has excited considerable alarm from his condition. It was contrary to the advice of his friends that he undertook his Eastern trip, and now that he has sunk into a condition that appears absolutely to prevent his imm urn, it is more than ever to be regretted

he left Chicago. LET THERE BE TRARS. There is we among the squealers. They are hurt to the blood. They are in tears and misery. Sorrow rests upon their heads, and their hearts are heavy. Stormy days have come unto them, and silver threads are mingling with the gold upon their scalps. Sackcloth and bitter water have taken the place of broadleith and beer. Their lamentations burdon the air. Their eyes rain salt-drops. They are great at figuring. They are profound moral statisticians. Since the dawn of their troubles they have figured. From the date of their seizures they have figured. Unto them life was without avail, if not figured for. They dwelt in schemes and abided in plans.

Their darling plan has been the release of

in plans.

Their darling plan has been the release of their bonds, the bonds given upon the release of their property after the seizure. A consideration of their squealing was that they should recover their property. But now comes inexorable law and swift retribution, saying unto them, "Verily he who squealeth shall not enter upon the joys of his distillery." And great despair fell upon them as the soutence was read.

But, true to their instincts, they began "figuring," and for a week or more they have worked and labored with Judge Bangs, that they be allowed now to turn their distilleries in, and secure the release of their bondsmen. Judge Bangs is a patient man. He harkeneth much and sloppeth over but little, and when the figurers figured out that it would be a good scheme to substitute the property for the bonds, he said it would be a good scheme. Then he pulled his hair a little more forward of his ears. They departed chuckling. Judge Bangs remained in his office (also chuckling). And the squealers were glad and rejoiced, and the world was bright to them. The aky was bine, and the sun tipped the spires of the churches to which they bend their steps upon the Sabbath. The little birds sang gaily in the happy world their "figuring" had created.

"But," said Judge Bangs to a Tarbuwe reporter yesterlay, "the law is, that where a bond has been given on the release of property, and a bond substituted, the positions cannot be again reversed, and the Government must look to the bondsmen."

"Have you no option in the matter?" asked the reporter.

"None whatever. The law is there, and I

the reporter.

"None whatever. The law is there, and I can't break or change it."

"But cannot the Department at Washington do it?"

"That is another thing," said the Judge; "I can't speak for the Department, but the as I have stated to you." "And so far as you are advised, you must pre-ceed under the condemnations against the bonds?"

onds?"

"Yes, sir. I see no other way."

And so the victims are all grief and uncharitableness. The sky is dull and overcast. The sun no longer lights their path, and the frogs croak where the birds were musical.

Still they figure. The whole matter will be presented to the Department at Washington. A strong plea will be made to release the bonds. Every sacrifice of property will be offered, but, if it all shall fail, there will be howlings of pain and mortification of the flesh.

LOOK A LITTLE.

and mortification of the flesh.

LOOK A LITTLE.

The purchasers of spirits at the sales under condemnation will do well to look the matter calmly in the eye. There is a section of the statute (quoted below) which will be read with interest. Buyers who are under the impression that they can buy and sell immediately, will probably be astonished to learn that, even though the tax has once been paid on the spirits, it must be paid again by the purchaser, the old stamps obliterated and new tax-paid stamps affixed.

must be paid again by the wax-paid stamps stamps obliterated and new tax-paid stamps affixed.

It has generally been supposed that one payment of tax is sufficient to get the goods upon the market, but the section and the regulations under it provide that the old stamps must be scraped off upon seizure, and new ones put on upon the sale. There was a bot discussion between two distillers yesterday upon the subject, which was finally settled by reference to the following section:

which was finally settled by reference to the following section:

All distilled spirits forfeited to the United States, sold by order of Court or under process of distraint, shall be sold subject to tax; and the purchaser shall immediately, and before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon. And any distilled spirits hereofore condemned and now in the possession of the United States, shall be sold as herein provided, If any tax stamps are affixed to any cask or package so condemned, such stamps shall be obliterated and destroyed by the Collector or Marshal after forfeiture, and before such sale.

OUSTAY DE GRAY.

the chap who ran the illicit still-house for the manufacture of molasses highwines, was released from jail yesterday in bail of \$2,000. Jonah R. Taylor and Abraham Suidam went on the bond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILWAUKER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. MILWAUKEE, April 7 .- In the Nunnemache se to-day, McKinney completed his argument for the Government. James G. Jenkins commonced the closing argument for the defendant, Jake Nunnemacher, contending that nothing had been shown proving a partnership. The case will probably last till Tuesday.

THE ERA OF GOOD LIQUOR. Its Practical and Successful Inaugu ration in Chicago.

The public, both in and out of Chicago, are

rapidly showing their appreciation of the fact that this city has at last established a place where the daintiest and purest of liquors may be obtained at all times. Retail dealers, families, and medical men have long complained of the impossibility of being able to procure, with absolute reliability, genuine Kentucky sour-mash whisky in Chicago. This confessedly sour-mash whisky in Chicago. This confessedly useful and healthy beverage having lately been put regularly on sale, the call for a has leaped into remarkable magnitude. M. C. McDonaid & Co., proprietors of "The Store," No. 176 South Clark street, have the pleasant satisfaction of seeing their enterprise promptly rewarded. The demand for the various kinds of Kentucky sour-mash whicky sold by them has rapidly assumed hand.comproportions. Doaling only in such unapproachable brands as McBrayer, McAllister, D. Monarch & Brothers, Jordan, and Kentucky Club, this firm has from the outset refused to handle anything of an inferior order. It has in its spacious cellars genuine McBrayer of '63, something never seen elsewhere in Chicago before. Its other goods are on a scale of commensurate superiority. The firm has outrun everything in the shape of competition just by adhering to its policy of keeping only the best of everything.

f everything.

Besides the unrivaled sour-mash whiskies, of general stock, Messre Besides the unrivaled sour-mash whiskies, of which they have a most complete stock, Messrs. McDonaid & Co. also deallargely in fine brandies, wines, and other liquors. They deliver any of their goods in any portion of the city, with no extra cost. Everything sold by them may be obtained in whatever quantity desired, whether single flasks, bottles, demijohns, kegs, and barreis, or a hundred of each, Mail orders receive as speedy and satisfactory attention as those delivered in person. Indeed, the whole business has been admirably systematized, and the best interests of customers are served with dispatch and fidelity.

CASUALTIES.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DAVENPORT, Is., April 7.—A frightful accident courred here to-day. About 9 a.m. a hack from this city took over to the other side a gen-

tleman named Mr. J. B. Herdman, of the New York dry goods house of Fav, Hasen & Co. While crossing the track at the Bock Island side of the bridge, an engine approached. Seeing this Herdman attempted to jump out of the hack, but too late. He was struck by the engine, rolled along the track \$0 feet, and was horribly crushed to death. The Coroner's verdict was that the cause of the accident was the recklessness of the driver. Herdman was a Mason or Odd-Fellow, and was Deputy Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa. His parents live at Wilmington, Del. deman named Mr. J. B. Herdman, of the New

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.
MEMPHIS, April 7.—News by the Signal-Ser vice of the decline of the river at Cairo and St. Louis of an inch to-day causes rejoicing among Louis of an inch to-day causes rejoicing among those interested in planting in the river bottoms. The rise here is very slight, the river this evening marking 35 feet on the gauge, or a foot above the flood of last August, and within 9 inches of the great flood of Isl8. It is believed here that the check in the rise at this point is caused by the water finding a new outlet in sunken lands along the St. Francis Bottom. Thus far but little damage is reported beyond that of retarding planting operation, and son-siderable loss of stock.

SAD ACCIDENT. Special Dist CARBONDALE, Ill., April 7 .- Conductor James P. Smith, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, met a fearful mishap at Mt. Carbon yesterday afternoon. While coupling cars he slipped and fell under the wheels. One 5-ton leaded coal-car passed over his right leg, terribly mangling it. Surgical aid was summoned immediately, but arrived at a late hour, and while the appropriation of the leg was being perwhile the amputation of the leg was being per-formed he died. He leaves a wife and three children well provided for, and in care of the railroad officials.

badly damaging both. The fireman was badly injured, and the engineer slightly. Several pas-sengers were burned and otherwise slightly in-jured. The employes were removed to the Episcopal Hospital for treatment and the pas-sengers taken to Treaton.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8-1 a. m .- For the Lake region, northwest to northeast winds, cooler, followed by warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, and rising barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, diminishing, westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler, clear weather. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, April 7.

Time. |Bar. |Thr Hu. | Wind. |Rain |We'ther

6:53 a. m. 30.03 41 48 N., fresh...... Pair.

	ENER	LAL	r. 47. Minim OBSERVATION HIVAGO, April	18.	The said
Station.	Bar,				Weath
Breckinridge			N. E., fresh.		
Cheyenne	29.81		S. W., tresh.		
Chicago	30,12	38	E. gentle		Clear.
Davenport	30.09	48	E., gentle		
Denver	29.87	47	N. W., gentle		
Duluth	30.13		N. E., fresh.		Clear,
Escanaba	30.14	30	N., fresh		
Ft. Garry	30.17	25	N., gentle		
Ft. Gibson	29.97	53	E., gentle		
Keokuk	80.02	50	N. E., fresh.		
Leavenworth			Calm		
Marquette	30.18	31	N. W., gentle		Clear.
Milwaukee			S. W., gentle		Clear.
Omaha	29,96		S. E., fresh.		Clear.
Pembina			N. E.; gentle		
Pike's Peak			W., brisk		
St. Paul			Calm		
Yankton	90 00	43	E. fresh		

EUSINESS NOTICES.

One hundred years ago false teeth were not conside a preferable to the original grinders; yet this is afceted every day at Dr. McChesney's. A new invention, thoroughly tested, has been introduced by the D ctor for securing plates firmly in place under all draumstances, making them comfortable and reliable. Only \$3 a set for the best, Gold fillings, the finest warranted ten years, at half former rates. fillings, the finest warranted ten years, as an arrange rates.

Astonishim Fact I—Harvey Lake, Albion, Mich., was ured by Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial after coughing twenty years. It never fails to permanently cure all scrofulous complaints, lung diseases, and consumption. A pleasant tonic for nervous debility. Printes the blood, removes external sores, and makes the body clean.

Conghs—A fedical Preparation in the form of a lange is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchis Troches" allay irritation which induces coughing, swing relief in bronchists, hears-ness, influenzs, onsumptive and asthmatic com-Asthma—The usands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remerly. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

LAKE NAVIGATION. LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN. GOODRICH'S

THE STE MER MUSKEGON

Leaves for Grand Javen and Muskegon Monday EVENING NEXT, April 10, at 7 o'clock.

THE STEAMER CORONA

Leaves for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor Monday MOENING NEXT, April 10, at 10 o'clock, and daily thereafter. Bend It sight to Docks, foot Michigan av. T. G. BUTLIN, Sup'l. the city.

FINE WHISKY.

WHISKY.

The only complete stock of Pure Kentucky Hand - Made Copper - Distilled Sour Mesh Whisky ever brought to Chicago. We have the following incomparable brands:

McBrayer, Anderson County, - '68. McBrayer, Anderson County, - '73. D. Monarch & Bres., Daviess Co., '68. D. Monarch & Bros., Daviess Co., '71. MicAllister, Anderson County, Jordan, Daviess County. - - '74. Kentacky Clab, Daviess County, '74.

Also, a full line of Fine Imported Wines, Brandies, and Liquors.

FAMILY SUPPLIES

A SPECIALTY.

Goods in any quantity, from Bottle to a Barrel, delivered in any part of the city.

M. C. M'DONALD & CO.,

No. 176 South Clark-st., Chicago. GROCERIES

109 East Madison-st.

Northwest Using Burns' Improved Steam Roaster. We sell more Coffees than any other ten Grocery Stores in the city, which is abundant proof of superior quality

The Only Grocery House in file

and close prices. NEW SEASON TEAS.

Fine drawing Moyune, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, Formosa, Oolong, and Japan Teas, from 50c to 80c per pound.

Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap, per cake, 20c.

New Orleans Sugar \$.05 formed he died. He leaves a wife and three children well provided for, and in care of the railroad officials.

OFF THE TRACK
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—The 8:20 train from Kensington Depot to-night ran off the track near Harrowgate Lane, about 4 miles from this city. The engine and one car were upset, badly damaging both. The firemen was badly 3-lb Cans Baltimore Peache; per doz. 2.25 3-lb Cans Tomatoes, per doz. 1.75

Send for a copy of our Price Current

CLOTHING. SATURDAY, APRIL 8

Our SPRING STOCK, consisting of Overceats and Suits for Men. Youths, Boys, and Children, is now

In order to close out several large lots of Cassimore Suits and Pante. loons, we have selected from our regular stock, and placed on separate counters, about SIX HUNDRED PAIRS OF CASSIMERE PANTALOONS, in Regular sizes, embracing some TWENTY-FOUR DIFFERENT STYLES, which we shall offer, to close, on SATURDAY, April 8, at \$3, \$3.50, and \$4 a pair. Many of these Pantaloons, when matched in suits during the winter, were sold at from \$5 to \$7, and in regular lots would be worth that price to-day; but we shall close the entire lot, as before stated.

Customers who come early will get the best selections, as lots cannot be duplicated.

GOLDEN CLOTHING STORE, 138 and 138 Madison-st., and

144 Clark-st.

We ask parties about buying Carpets to call and examine some NEW DESIGNS we

ON THEIR BOUTES.
THE STE MER MUSKEGON HOllister & Gordan

221 & 223 State-st.

HARDWARE, & EXCELSIOR 612, 614, 616 & 618 M. MAIN ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



TIN-PLATE, WIRE. SHEET IRON

COPPER Have always in Stock a complete assortment of every class of

goods used or sold by TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED



FAMOUS WHEREVER USED OR KNOWN FOR ECONOMY IN PRICE, SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION, QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING, AND PERFECT OPERATION.

solicited, guaranteeing FIRST-CLASS GOODS. CAREFUL PACKING, PROMPT SHIPMENTS, AND LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Orders from the trade respectfully

SEND FOR NEW LISTS. ADDRESS:

EXCELSIOR MANDFACTURING COMPANY

MILLINERY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

BARGAINS FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, and STRAW GOODS. 2,000 Sprays Flowers at half price.

1.000 Fancy Feathers at half price. 1,000 Ladies' & Misses' Shade Hats at 25 to 50c. THE NEW SHAPES IN DRESS HATS

NOW OPENING IN French and Swiss Chips. In Milan, Pedal,

Florence, Canton, Linen, and Fancy Braids. THE NEW SHADES IN OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, &c. Orders for Trimming Hats promptly at-

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

CHENEY BROTHERS' AMERICAN SILKS!

BLACK AND COLORED GROS GRAINS.

SPRING, 1876. These Silks, manufactured in the most approved manner, are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing, and surpass, in weight, finish, and durability, any that can be obtained at corresponding prices.

For Sale by all the Leading Retailers "Cheney's Ame, ican Silks combine most beautifully costumes with all the soft wool fabrics now in vogue of we heartily recommend them for their beauty and trability to the attention of our readers."—Scribner!

HATS. HATS.

The Largest and Best Assortment in the West, at BISHOP & BARNES,

Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

SPECTACLES. SIGHT IS PRICEES

N. B.—Prices guaranteed as low as any in Suited to all sights by inspection at MANAGER Combined States of Co

WASHINGTON

The Hard Pan Reached in the Safe-Burglary Business.

Ex-Detective Whitely Gives the History of That Villainous Affair.

Babcock Said to Have Been the Prime Mover in the Rascality.

Using the President's Name to Forward the Nefarious Scheme.

Robeson Replies at Length to the Questions of the Naval Committee.

He Claims that All His Financial Dealings Have Been Regular.

The Moth-Exterminator Finds It Way into the Committee Room.

t Onestion of Veracity Between Gen. Meigs and Contractor Webster.

A Proposition to Largely Reduce the Number of Revenue Districts.

Ben. Sherman's Views on the Texan-Border Question.

BOTTOM FACTS. Special Enspetch to The Chicago Tribune.

If the Judiciary Committee of the House, con-leting of Messre. Knott, Hurd. and Lawrence, as had the safe-burglary subject under investi-ation for several days, and to-day struck somehing substantial. H. G. Whitely, late Chief of he Secret-Service Division of the Treasury De-artment, was indicted with Harrington, exhe safe-burglary conspiracy. The evidence was bry strong against all, but the jury failed to kree. Thereupon Attorney-General Williams topped the prosecution. Whitely was examined by the Committee to-day, and for three hours rave the history of the conspiracy and the man-

ate Private Secretary of the President, of havt work, and of having had a knowledge and a setain participation in it to the end. Whitely astified that Babcock, for him and in his own ouse, developed the service he was expected to erform. The particulars were not discussed at ay length, but Babcock directed Whitely to see edific directions. This was the beginning of he famous conspiracy. Whitely said he had pthing to do but to obey orders, and he was acle and Harrington, with the assistance of cerain employes in the Secret Service Division ind some professional rascals,

ORGANIZED THE CONSPIRACT. ad frequent conferences with Harrington in reard to getting out of it. He saw abcock rarely. On one occasion, after he failure of the robbory, he saw Babcock, who sid him that he and Harrington had made a say bungling job of it. After Harrington's rial began, or shortly before, an arrangement ras suggested by which it was thought they build get free. This was to be accomplished barough Harrington by the PACKING OF JURIES and other management, the ways of which he was familiar with on account of his position in the court. Three men were to be indicted.—Harrington, Whitely, and Summerville, the New York lawyer,—whose names will be remem-

Harrington, Whitely, and Summerville, the New York lawyer,—wnose names will be remembered by those familiar with the case at the time. The trials were to be postponed and set saide on one pretense or another, and this was some until finally, by some trick or other, they were to be dismissed or got rid of. Whitely now thinks that it was Harrington's plan to keep the case along until the statute of limitations could be taken advantage of for himself, and then at the last moment turn in AND CONVICT WHITELY.

When Attorney-General Williams dismissed Mr. Biddle, the Government counsel, from the cases after the disagreement of the jury, Biddle manifested a good deal of surprise. Upon this, Judge Williams intimated in actions stronger than words that he had orders from the White House.

The ex-Attorney-General will be called before

Special Digital to The Investigating committee.

Special Digitals to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., April 6.—The Secretary of the Navy, under date of April 3, makes reply to the letter of Beebe, Chairman of the Commit-tee on Naval Expenditures, in the matter of the alleged overcrafts of \$200,000. Secretary Robe-

aign stations in order to supply themselves, or for the purpose of paying naval acceptances abroad. These drafts were frawn directly upon the Department, or upon the naval fiscal agent in London, at eight, pron time, according to the necessities of the

for the pay of the navy.

Second—None of these drafts have been given in advance of the appropriation, although possibly at distant stations, where necessary and extraordinary expenses might be incurred, of which the Department might not be informed, and for which sufficient means might not be re-

in advance of accrued claims or demands fully

in advance of accrued claims or demands fully due.

Fourth.—The drafts that have been drawn were for the pay of officers and men. They were not within the control of the Department, but were fixed by law, and were regularly and constantly needed for the CURRENT SUPPORT OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN.

The appropriations for this purposes are so reduced that it is only just possible with the greatest care to meet under any circumstances the constant lawful demands upon them, and with a service in its nature so scattered and remote it does not seem possible to meet the obligations of the Department to pay according to law until the appropriation is exhausted without at the same point using the credit of the Government to cover the time necessarily spent in the adjustment of the secounts, and in getting returns from different stations. Such has been the custom of the Department since the naval service abroad first existed, certainly since the fiscal agency was first established in London, and the preparement with our agent was at that

the custom of the Department since the naval service abroad first existed, certainly since the fiscal agency was first established in London, MORE THAP SIXTY YEARS AGO,—
and the arrangement with our agent was at that time, and ever since has been, the same, and has contemplated the fact that there would be time-irafts in advance of the Department. The drafts by Paymaster Broadhead were not drawn on future appropriations. There are now funds enough to pay them.

Figh.—There is no statute which prohibits the issuing of time-drafts by the agents of the Navy Department, the authority of Bradford, paymaster in London, and other officers, to draw drafts and bills of exchange depending upon no express statute, but established by an unbroken mage through a long period of years, recognized by all departments of the Government, and necessary to its operation. The general principles here, as stated, are confirmed by the United States Supreme Court in the United States vs. the Bank of Metropolis, Peters, 377. This is expressly affirmed in the case of the Floyd acceptances [7 Wallace, 680], where the Court says, "When it becomes the duty of an officer to pay the money at a distant point, he may do so by a bill of exchange, because that is the usual and

APPROPEIATE MODE OF DOING IT.—
The Court further was that officers can draw

The Court further says that officers can draw and bind the Government.

and bind the Government.

The Secretary of the Navy says that it is believed that upon these principles the drawing of such bills is lawful, as a custom authorized by the unbrokeer usage of the Department.

Sixth—All drafts that have been drawn have been in accordance with the contract with the fiscal agents in London. The commissions paid have not exceeded 1 per cent, as provided by that contract. Attached to this letter is a long list of the drafts that have been drawn upon the

have not exceeded 1 per cent, as provided by that contract. Attached to this letter is a long list of the drafts that have been drawn upon the Navy Department. Thus far during the present fiscal year, the aggregate is \$2,250,000. The customary amount for the fiscal year is \$3,000,000. The other papers in this answer are the propositions of the Secretary of the Navy to the Seligman Brethers to accept the Naval Piscal Agency of London, of date Sept. 1, 1874, and the acceptance by the Seligmana Sept. 15, 1874.

THE TERMS OF THIS CONTRACT are: The Seligmans accept to pay all drafts drawn abroad upon them on account of the Department by its proper officers. They agree to protect such drafts for a commission not exceeding 1 per centum, and they agree to pay a per centum on all Department balances. The Department is to pay 5 per cent on all overdrafts. This is the Navy Department explanation of the \$200,000 overdrafts upon the Seligmans. There is no doubt that the overdrafts existed. Members of the Committee to whom this letter was addressed say that they are by no means satisfied that the appropriation is not exhausted, and that the Navy Department is really shinning to pay its men and officers.

MOTH AND RUST AND THEIR ATTENDANT CORRUPTION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

General Meigs' testimony was a very thorough refutation of the charge of David Webster, of Concord, N. H., that Meigs had demanded a bribe of Webster as a condition of accepting the atter's moth-exterminator. The Committee as planation of Mergs, who said : "Webster, like nearly all inventors, is a man of lively brain and of active imagination,—much too active for his vestor who had a very exalted notion of his patent and a light head." There is little doubt that Webster, who, in his imaginings, also dreams that he is a cousin of Daniel Webster, has forced himself to believe that a conversation occurred which in fact never did-at all events.

that Gen. Meigs is guilty of corruption. The testimony of Webster, however, if it did not show corruption on the part of Meigs, served to rent here for years. The Committee rather forced Melgs to give his views about the Cowles & Brezer moth-preparation, for which le was all the time assured of the support and have been made each year. Meigs tion of the Cowles & Brezer preparation, and believed that it was a failure. Being pressed, Meigs said that he thought some very able and astute influences must have been used to introastute influences must have been used to intro-duce this preparation. The Committee will, no doubt, follow up the suggestions made by Meigra, and, if half the rumors are true, some very in-teresting disclosures may be made about this famous moth preparation. Its qualities and history are said to rival Col. Sellers' eye-water. (To the Associated Press.)
MEIGS' TESTIMONY REGARDING THE MOTH-EXTER-

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The Committee en Expenditures if the War Devartment to-day examined Gen. Cowen, the Assistant Secretary

examined Gen. Cowes, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior till March 14.

David Webster, of Concord, N. H., testified that he came to Washington about the 13th of March, 1874, to sell to the war Department a moth-oxtarminator made by him. He went with Austin F. Pike, a member of Congress from New Hampshire, to Gen. Meigs, the Quartermaster-General, who refused to have anything to do with it. Afterward the witness get Representatives Parker, Cragin, and Wadisigh to write a letter to Meigs, whereupon Meigs agreed to test the merits of the thing. The preparation was tested and approved by Capt. Rogers, of the Quartermaster's Department. The witness then went back to Meigs, who told him he should have the contract. Meigs asked him the price, and how much the Gevernment would want. The witness said he did not know, but he would not require the Department to pay for more than went to be contract. Meigs asked him the price, and how much the Gevernment would want. The witness said he did not know, but he would not require the Department to pay for more than was used. The witness afterwards stated the price by letter. Meigs decided to use it. Meigs then asked him "what benefit will it be?" Witness answered. "It will kill your moths." Gen. Meigs said: "But how much will you give me if I put it in general use?" Witness answered: "Not a dammed cent, General." The witness said that Gen. Meigs gave him to understand Cowles & Co., whe were furnishing the mothexterminator, were paying him part of the proceeds. Witness said that yesterday he met a man near Judiciary Square who told him he would do better not to gelisfore the Committee. In the man's hand were two \$100 bills. He did not know the man, but told him that he was going to tell the truth to the Committee, and did not want any money. The man turned and walked off rapidly. Witness followed him to see where he went, but couldn't walk fast enough. Witness presented a number of letters to corroborate his testimony. He had never received any order from Meigs for the moth exterminator, except one for \$100 worth. Witness refused to farmish that amount unless he could be assured of larger orders, on the ground that to fill the order would cost more than it would come to, but he offered to furnish it for nothing, provided he be allowed to pack it in the dothing himself.

QUANTEREASETER-GENERAL MEIOS testified that the statements of Webster to the offert that he sought an interest in his mothexterminator by a suggestion of any kind that could be tortured into such a suspicion were absolutely false. He said he had never rasked him what benefit the contract would be to him; that he had never asked him what benefit the contract would be to him; that he had never saked him what benefit the contract would be to him; that he had never resked him when the had opposed the statements of Webster from the record, but prosounced his charges false in every r

kept in use, he replied that G. W. Bregs and Donn Fiatt were very active in the matter. Witness said the Cowles process is not now in

REVENUE DISTRICTS. THE NUMBER TO BE GREATLY REDUCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The H. Committee on Appropriations have decided in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Ap-propriation bill to reduce by consolidation' the propriation bill to reduce by consolidation the districts of Internal Revenue from 209, the present number, to 105. It is proposed to make compromise and establish the number at 166. This number meets with the approbation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Both Commissioner Pratt and Deputy Commissioner Bodgers agre-that the success which attended the consolida that the success which attended the consolidation of a year age would now justify
another step in the same direction, and that thus, by degrees, as the number of subjects of internal taxes became lessened, the number of collection districts might
be correspondingly reduced until they reached
the minimum number. A plan of consolidation has been determined upon, and in a day or
two will be transmitted to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and will by them be incorporated as a substitute for the House provisions on the same subject. The plan provisions on the same subject may at any time
change the districts, provided he does not increase the force.

ILLINOIS.

The new plan redistricts Illinois as f the State is divided into nine districts :

the State is divided into nine districts:

First District—The First District is Cook County, office at Chicago,
Second District—The Second District takes in Brown, Winnebago, DeKalb, Kane, LaSalle, Grundy, Kendall, Du Pago, Will, and Kankakee, with the Collector's office at Aurora.

Third District—Joe Daviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle, and Whitside, with the Collector's office at Mount Carroll.

a Peoria.

Sixth District—Morgan, Scott, Calhoun, Jersey, facoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Christian, Shelby, t. Clair, Madison, Clinton, Washington, Randolph, and Monroe, with the Collector's office at Alton.

Seventh District—Macon, Pratt, Champaign, Dougan, Moultrie, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Vermilson, request, and Ford, with the Collector's office at Matson, Eighth District—Sangamon, Logan, DeWitt, Mc-Loan, Tazewell, Woodford, and Livingston, with the Collector's office at Springfield. Ninth District—Marion, Favette, Clay, Richland, Jasper, Clark, Crawford, Wayne, Lawrence, Hamilton, Franklin, Jefferson, Alexander, Pulaski, Union, John-son, Williamson, Perry, Pope, Hardin, Saline, Gallatin, Whita, Wabash, and Edwards.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

Special Disputch to The Change Priouse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Now that the washington, and Gen. Sherman will be in daily sonal communication with the President and retary of War, one of the first matters to which his attention will be more particularly di-rected will be the operations of the United States troops on the Rio Grande. Heretofore, under the Belknap reign, the movements in that theatre of action were conducted without regard to the opinions of the General of the Army Mexican question, and he states that he is

Mexican question, and he states that he is confident that he will be able to put a different aspect on the condition of affairs in that quarter. Gen. Sherman is

UNEQUIVOCALLY OPPOSED TO THE POLICY which has so many advocate—of pursuing the Mexican freebooters over the Rio Grands into Mexican territory. He does not believe in the wisdom or expediency of setting such a precedent, nor does he commider that any necessity exists for such a course, more especially at this time. He thinks that it would be a mistake for the United States forces to enter upon Mexican soil in view of the domestic complications now existing on the border. He says that he is satisfied that he can so disnose our troops on our own side of the Rio Grands and take such measures as will result He says that he is satisfied that he can so dispose our troops on our own side of the Rio Grande and take such measures as will result in freeing the people of Texas from the rapine and pillage to which they have so long been subjected. The General approves of the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Mexam Border Outrages

TO RECROIT TWO RECIMENTS OF CAVALET up to the war standard, to be assigned to duty on the Rio Grande, but dissents from their conclusions as to the propriety of crossing over. He says emphatically that it will be impossible to maintain peace on the Rio Grande and on the

to maintain peace on the Bio Grande and on the western frontiers if the army is reduced below its present numerical strength. He hopes that Congress will speedily authorize the increase in

COVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The House Coming-Office very vigorously during the past ten days. The inquiry thus far undoubtedly shows widence in some of the purchases made and very high prices paid for material and labor. and charges for work done for the departments In short, general extravagance seems to have In short, general situragement of the office. The Committee will probably be unanimous in reporting that the work of public printing ought to be done at far less expense than during the past

few years.

The examination into the manner of keeping The examination into the manner of keeping the books and accounts of the Printing-Office has been quite thorough, and has resulted in the discovery of looseness which can hardly be satisfactorily explained. It does not yet appear whether the Government Printer himself is responsible for the mutakes in bookkeeping or not, shough the Democratic members of the Committee seem to be of opinion that a more careful supervision of the affairs of the office would have made many of them impossible. The mistakes in bookkeeping which have been discovered are not understood to invoive very large amounts of money, but they throw discredit over all the accounts of the Government Printing-Office, and make a very careful examination ing-Office, and make a very careful examination

Washington, D. C., April 7.—The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads today continued their examination of the books and papers of the late F. P. Sawyer, mail contractor. A paid note for \$7,500, indorsed by J. J. Hinds, was found, accompanied with a memorandum in Sawyer's handwriting, stating that this was only one-half the amount that the Hinds party got from the El Paco Stage Com-pany. It also appeared that Sawyer's checks to the amount of \$38,900 were paid to Thomas J. Hood.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Post The Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department examined H. D. Norton, who testified that he was appointed clerk to the Disbursing Clerk of the Post-Office Department at \$1,200 per year, but that by an order of Post-master-General Jewell, issued last December, he had since been paid \$150 per month out of the special appropriation for repairing the Department building and extending its basement. In reply to a question, witness said this was in direct violation of law.

direct violation of law.

SPRNCER.

The Spencer investigation closed to-day, the Committee announcing that counsel would be allowed two weeks in which to prepare written

allowed two weeks in which to prepare written arguments.

THE ENMA MINE.

Trenor W. Park was further examined to-day in the Emma Mine matter. His testimony tended to show that the value of the mine exceeded the representations of the venders.

KILBOURN'S REDUCED RATIONS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives has instructed the Warden of the United States Jail to furnish meals to Halle tt Kilbourn not to exceed 21 per day.

Before the House Civil Service Committee, which is investigating the charges against Purman, George Fowler, of Florida, was recalled to-day. He testified that Purman said to him, a few days after his election, that it had cost him over \$6,000 clear cash to get elected, and he was going, to have some of this money back before he started for Washington. Purman said: "An old fellow" (meaning Simon, of Monticello), "wants a naval cadetship for his son. If he expects me to get a place for his son, the old chap has got to pay me for it."

Adjourned.

MEEKER.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day manimonaly instructed their Chairman to notify Ralph Meeker, the correspondent, that he must answer the question propounded by

stricken from the record as trifling and frivo

NOTES AND NEWS Spacial Disputes to the Chicago Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., April 7.—It is in oot plicated,

plation to order Gen. Schofield from the Military Division of the Pacific to the superintendency of West Point next fall. The main difficulty is the fact that heretofore no officer of his rank has been assigned to this place, but he is regarded as one of the best-qualified officers in the ser-vice for this position, being one of those best Open Revolt. posted on the whole range of the course of study

The action of the House to-tay settled the attitude it would assume in regard to the detail of army officers for civil positions. By a vote of 125 to 98 it refused to authorize Gen. Weitzel, of the Engineers, to accept the position of Trustee of the Cincinnati South-ern Railroad. White Weitzel was spoken of in

pursued at the Academy.

ern saircad. White Weitzel was aposed of in high terms, there was a strong feeling that it would be a bad precedent to establish.

OUR NURPERERS ABROAD.

The Department of State will now have to furnish a request for the extradition of a New Jersey murderer hamed Cleaver, who committed an outrageous assault upon his daughter while on the voyage from New York to Liverpool, where he is now investment of Whether he with where he is now imprisoned. Whether he, with Winslow, Bryant, and Gray, will be set free by the British authorities in defiance of the provis-ion of the Arbitration Treaty, remains to be

cura.

Official advices from Madrid announce that the Government of King Alphonso is carefully organizing a force, which will include some of the troops which recently surrendered under Don Carlos, for the suppression of the Caban rebellion. The army will sail for Havans about Oct. I, as it is not thought advisable to commence operations until after the sickly season in Cubs. Southers civilization.

The Confederates have control of the Lower House, and are investigating the conduct of the War by Abraham Lincoln, and the whipping-post for negroes has been re-established at Alexandris, Va., within sight of the Capital. A local chronicle thus describes it:

chronicle thus describes it:

As will be seen by the police record. Walter Fauntiery, alpa Welch, has been sentenced to receive twenty lashes. This negro has been arrested some six or eight times within the past year for petity thefts, none of them being of sufficient amount to send him to the Penitsnitary. He has escaped each time with a few days' or weeks' work on the chain-gang, which punishment seems not to have had any terror for him. His crime of petity thieving has become so prevalent and such a nuisance in the community, that some emphatic means must be adopted to put a stop to it. The action of the Police Court in sentencing these rascals to a

public expense, is generally approved.

FALSE REPORT.

This afternoon there was great talk on the floor of the House over the assertion or several gersons that the Secretary of the Treasury had certainly resigned, and for a time it obtained general credence. It was finally traced to some resultanear who had started it in connection with gentlemen who had started it in connection with the story that he was about to abandon the Re-publican party and join the Democrats, in the LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—The report tele-

Louisville. Ry., April 7.—The report is graphed to bight from Washington by a num of correspondents that Gen. Bristow has det mined to withdraw from the Cabinet is pnounced false by the Secretary himself.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture have in important changes in the Ingalis bill designed to a the ravages of insects. The bill, in its new sharrorides:

important consumers in the bill, in its new shape, provides:
SECTION 1. That the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Commissioner of Agriculture are hereby authorized to appoint a Commissioner having the requisite scisnific and practical knowledge, whose duty it shall be to investigate and gather information resistive to those insects which are most destructive to the crops of farmers and planters, and especially of the Rocky Mountain locust, the chinch-bug, the army-worm, the Hessian fly, potato-bug, and other insects injurious to the great staples, wheat, corn, and cotton, in order to devise successful methods for the destruction of such insects; and to make public from time to time such information, and such practical instructions for the suppression of the different insects referred to; and that the Coumissioner report the results of such investigation and information to the Commissioner of Agriculture, by whom the same shall be submitted to Congress.

Sec. 2. That the said Commissioner shall be ap

Agriculture, by whom he same shall be shumited to Congress,
SEC. 2. That the said Commissioner shall be appointed for the term of one year, and he shall receive \$4,000 per annum, and shall be paid traveling and other personal expenses incident to the discharge of his duties, to be audited by the Commissioner of Agriculture, not exceeding for one year \$2,000. And the said Commissioner of Agriculture is instructed to afford the said Commissioner, for the suppression of injurious insects, such aid as is in his power, and such derical assistance, office-room, fuel, stationery, and chemicals as are at his disposal; and the printing of necessary circulars and blanks.

circulars and blanks.

OGLESSY ON BANKRUPTCY.

Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, has embraced his views on bankruptcy in the following, "deciaratory of the law in relation to involuntary bankruptcy:"

That no person shall be held or decreed to be insolvent or bankrupt, under the law authorizing involuntary bankruptcy, whose setted would be sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, if properly and judiciously administered, to pay his debta; and all provisions of law authorizing proceedings in bankprovisions of law authorising proceedings in rupley against any person who is not act solvent in the sense of not having sufficient e-meet, pay, or discharge his legal obligations if ciously administered and not sewfitced at for computatory sales, are hereby repealed; it betinemican of said act to provide for the windin-absolutely insolvent estates, but not be created to any technical construction of any of the w clauses of said act or otherwise. The following statement shows the nations men enlisted in the United States army from 1865, to Dec. 31, 1874:

Gibraltar. 3 West Indies. 11

Holiand. 38,649 Total. 183,660

Italy. 1998

(10 the Associated Press.)

DEFICIENCIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations further considered the deficiency estimates to day. The estimate of 335,000 for the extenses of the Black Hills Commission was deallowed. A large number of deficiencies asked for by the Indian Bureau will be reported back to the House with the recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Claims, the Committee considering them as coming under the head of private claims.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Whitthorne, the Chairman of the Comm Mr. Whithorne, the Chairman of the Commit-tee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution in-structing the sub-committees to proceed to the Philadelphia and League Island navy yards to inquire into certain alleged abuses and frauds. Adopted. The sub-committee consists of Mesers. Whitthorne, Harris, Burleigh, and Jones (J. H.)

The House then went into Committee of the hole, with Mr. Durand in the chair, on the pri-Whole, with Mr. Durand in the chair, on the private calendar.

After the passage of a number of private bills a bill for the payment of certain war claims applying to over 200 individuals in the loyal States, and aggregating \$112,000, was reported back from the Committee with the recommendation that it do pass. After discussion it passed.

The House adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate only.

EXLKNA'S IMPEACHMENT.

to be for debate only.

BELENAR'S IMPERCHMENT.

Ex-Secretary Belknap will not appear in person before the Court of Impeachment, but by his coansel, who will sak for an extension of time for filing their answer. The latter do not expect the trial will begin for a month.

The Boutwell Committee on the Mississip Troubles, at their meeting to-day, agreed not t begin their labors until an appropriation is mad to the contingent fund of the Senate, which i reduced to \$2,000. This will necessitate a dela

reduced to \$2,000. This will necessitate a delay of at least two weeks.

MORNISON'S TARIFF.

The Wars and Means Committee are still at work on the Tariff bill. The tea and coffee clause will not be voted upon until the remainder of the bill is disposed of. The Committee today struck out all in Morrison's Tariff bill relating to silks.

day struct out all in Morrison's Tariff bill relating to silks.

A DENIAL.

The Attorney-General denies the published statement that in 1865 he affected the sale of two steamers to the Government for \$600.000, belonging to Marshall O. Roberts of New York. During the War Roberts sold two steamers to the Government, and he never heard of the negotiation or eale till subsequent thereto, when he was employed as counsel to get the purchase-money remaining unpaid. For this he received a very moderate fee, and this is all that he ever had to do with the case.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Situation Hourly Growing More Com-

Herzegovina and Bosnia in a State of

Russia Suggests the Military Occupation of Servia by Austria.

The Royal Titles Bill Passes Its Final

Reading. ent of the General Amnesty Sche by the French Assembly.

CREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN CRIMINALS.

LONDON, April 7.—William E. Gray, of New York, who was up before the Bow Street Court resterday for alleged forgeries, was remanded April 13. It is thought that the extradition of Brent, who is charged with frauds on the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, and Gray, will be

overned by the decision in the Winslow case.

MANSLAUGHTER. At the Central Criminal Court to-day, Capt. Ferdinand Kahn, of the steamer Francous ch ran into and sank the Stockbridge, was found guilty of manslaughter. His sentence of Appeals on the question of jurisdiction.

MUTINY AND MURDER.
Eight of the crew of the ship Lennie were to-TRADE STATISTICS.

The Board of Trade returns for March shot

The Board of Trade returns for March show, as compared with the corresponding month of 1874 and 1875, a decline of 10 and 4 per cent respectively in the value of exports, and 8 and 10 per cent respectively in the value of imports. THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

In the House of Commons, Bourke, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to Jenkins' question about an Ottawa dispatch reporting that Mackenzie had complained in the Canadian House of Commons of the action of the United States regarding the Treaty of Washington, said he had seen the Ottawa telegram referred to, but of course the Government were as yet uninformed regarding the debate. It was true there was some difference of opinion between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States about the Treaty of Washington, sun negotiations were pending relative to the Fisheries Commission. He thought it hardly the way to speak of the attitude of a friendly Government to say it interposes difficulties. Doubt-

Mr. Jenkins announced that he would at an arly dare call attention to the subject, and nove that the conduct of the Ministry is dila-In the House of Lords to-day the Royal Titles bill, as received from the House of Commons, passed a third reading without a division after a brief debate.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

LONDON, April 7.—The British Minister Athens telegraphs that he has not heard that any English people were on board the steamer Agrigenti when she sank off Cape Malea. Among the saved are two Americans.

Among the saved are two Americans.

ENGLISH PICTURES FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, April 8—5:30 a. m.—The Dully News
announces Mr. Jonling, British Superintendent
in the section of fine arts of the United States
Centennial Exhibition, sailed yesterday for
Philadelphia in the steamer Indiana, with the
final consignment of pictures by English artists.

TURKEY.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.
RAGUSA, April 7.—The insurgent leaders have which they will lay down their arms. Their troops except six small garrisons, which shall be placed under the supervision of Russian and Austrian inspectors. They also require the disrom the Powers.

THE TREACHEBOUS TURES. London, April 8-5 a. m.-A Vienna dispatch save during the truce in Herzegovina the Turks concentrated twenty-five battalions near Trebings, and received two ship-loads of reinforce

A dispatch of the Russian Telegraphic Agency, reviewing the attuation, represents that the nothern part

Agency, reviewing the attaction, represents that the nothern part of Herzegovina, which had been quiet for some time, is now in full insurrection, and the whole of Bosnia is in revolt. Turkey was never so seriously threatened as by this rebellion. Should the great Powers change their attitude toward Turkey, the Porte will only have its own inactivity to be blame.

A special to the Times from Venice reports that Baron Rodich demanded that the insurgents should disarm, as a preliminary condition. This the chiefs refused to do, and the conference was broken up. The insurgents returned to the mountains and the Baron to Raguss. The Herzegovinians will probably renounce the armistice and resume hostilities, because the Turks have violated the armistice by conceptifiting troops at Trebinje to attack Suttorns.

London, April 8.—A belegram from Vienna to the Daity News says: Count Andrassy, in reply to a suggestion from Prince Gortschakoff, that Austria intervene in case the Turks invaded Servia, declined to take such step unless Turkey violated the treaties by permanently occupying Servia.

ted the treaties by permanently occur

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—It is thought that the site of the Universal Exhibition of 1878 will be on the Champ de Mars. The affair will probably be carried out by a private company, the interest of whose investment will be guaranteed by the State, so that it will not be necessary to ask for any credit from the Chambers.

VERSAILLES, April 7.—The Chamber of Depuies has also annulled the election of Deboigne,

Bonapartist.

Home, the Spiritualist, is not dead.

LIECTIONS ANNULLED.

VERSAILLES, April 7.—The Chamber of Deputies annulled the elections of MM. Boyer and Chesnelong, Legitimists.

ANNEST. The Committee on Amnesty Proposals has re-fused to report in favor of any amnesty what-ever, but has decided to recommend that the Government display elemency.

PARIS, April 7.—The Earl of Derby has arrived in this city. The Memorial Diplomatique says a satisfactory solution of the questions relative to Egypt will doubtless be arrived at during Lord Derby's sojourn in Paris.

GERMANY.

LONDON, April 7.—Maximilian Larmoczy, Cardinal-Archbishop of Salzburg, is dead. KAISER WILHELM'S SEVENTY-NINTH. BERLIN, March 22.—The celebration of the 79th birthday of the Emperor William was inaugurated this morning by a reception of the Generals. Field-Marshal Von Wrangel, addressing the

Emperor in the name of the Generals ass

Emperor in the name of the Generals assembled, said:

Your Imperial Majesty is the intrepid leader in battle, the sever-vanquished commander in Europe. We all pray-that God, in His mercy, may spare Your Imperial Majesty through long years yes to come in full vigor of life, a bleasing to Germany and the promoter of her welfare.

The Emperor William replied:

Accapt my thanks for the wishes you. Field Marshal, have addressed to me in the name of all who are here assembled. With this I could, even for this day, conclude, if you had not in your address made an almaion to achievements the whole credit of which I cannot take to myself, but which I cannot refue, as they are the work of my brave army. You have, therefore, diven me an opportunity of discharging an agreeable duty, namely, to personally thank all the Generals of my army, not alone to those who are present here to-day, but all others as well, who were ready when the proper time came, and who are still ready to advise and to act. The best thanks I can give is to hope that the Generals and the army will continue to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in the future what they have proved themselves to be in t

published a series of sensational articles against the Finance Department. Not satisfied with exposing the blunders committed, the impulsive organ went the length of attributing these errors to the favor with which certain financial potentates were regarded by persons in office. Even Prince Bismarck did not escape the lash. The articles had no immediate result. Being too cleverly worded to admit of prosecution, the Government was powerless, while the character of the persons attacked stood too high for any one to believe the charges implied rather than Government was powerloss, while the the control of the persons attacked stood too high for any one to believe the charges implied rather than uttered. A few weeks ago, however, Prince Bamark, in one of his discursive speeches in Parlament, adverted to the incident, and in so many words declared that any one subscribing to that journal assisted in the propagation of the rileat calumny.

to that journal assisted in the propagation of the vilest calumny.

This unexpected utterance has called forth an equally strange echo. Some 500 gentlemen, mostly landed proprietors, parsons and officers on half pay, have written to the Kreuz Zeitung to declare that their respect for it will not be diminished by what the Chancellor has thought fit to propound. In taking this step the signers of the declaration no doubt wished to express to the Kreuz Zeitung their remembrance of past services, not their approval of every passage in the recent financial articles; but Prince Bismarck, who never minces matters, has signified the recent financial articles; but Frince Bis-marck, who never minose matters, has signified that he abides by his first opinion, and has published the 500 names in the Gazette. The incident has thus assumed a painful aspect, altogether dispreportioned to its original impor-

NATIONAL FINANCES. CAIRO, April 7 .- The Khedive has not yet a cepted the proposal of the French financiers, who offer to take a smaller amount of the pro-posed new loan than the Khedive demanded. It s rumored that, if the French com the conversion of the Egyptian floating deb reach no definite arrangement by the 10th inst. reach no definite arrangement by the 10th inst., the payment of the Treasury bonds then due will be postponed. It is stated that the Council of Ministers has decided to postpone for three months the payment of the bonds of the floating debt due in April and May to allow time for a definitive arrangement of the finances of the country.

SPAIN.

THE BASQUÉ PROVINCES.

MADRID, April 7.—The Official Gazette pub lishes a Royal order maintaining the Fueros in Bilbao, Vittoria, and San Sebastian. Delegate minon, vittoria, and San Sebastian. Delegates from loyal deputations of those towns are sum-moned to appear in Madrid on the last of May. After consulting with them and with Navarrez delegates, the Government will draw up and present to the Cortes a bill establishing consti-tutional unity in the Basque Provinces.

CERMANY AND DENMARK. THE SCHLESWIG QUESTIÓN.

LONDON, April 7.—A Copenhagen special says explanations are now progressing between Berlin and Copenhagen with a view to arrive at a satis-

factory basis for the settling of the North INDIA. THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.
BONBAY, April 7.—Lord Lytton, the new Gov-CRIME.

MURDER AT TURNER JUNCTION, ILL.
TURNER JUNCTION, HI., April 7.—Alexander
Egan was found dead at Turner Junction this morning about 7 o'clock. The murdered man was seen around yesterday with a stranger who gives his name as James Brenen. They seen together late last night, the murdered man very drunk. He was known to have money about his person. The dead man has a hole in his forehead a tittle too large to be made by a bullet. He was hardly cold when found. The man He was hardly cold when found. The man Brenen was seen going west toward Geneva early this morning, was pursued and brought back, and claims to know nothing about the murder. The dead man has a brother living at Batavia, who has just come up. He says the man is his brother, just come from Boston, is a widower, and has three children there; saw him last on Tuesday; had about \$100 with him, and a goid watch. Coroner Daniels has just arrived from Naperville, and will hold an inquest, whon, perhaps, something more may be developed. It would seem as though the man recovered enough from the blow as to be able to crawi for some distance. Blood was found on the platform, on the west side of the Post-Office, where his hat was and then traced to the Post-Office door, where, from appearance, be tried to get in, the

where the man was found.

THE ST. PAUL EXTRADITION CASE St. Paul, April 7.-In the case of Van Hovan arrested for forgery committed in Belgium, and ordered discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Nelson, of the United States District order of discharge to the June term of the United States Circuit Court in this city. The right of appeal by the prosecution was claimed under Secs. 761 and 763, Chap. 31, Revised Statutes. In argument for the defense ex-Gov. Davis said the right of appeal by the prosecution from proceedings under a writ of habeas, corpus had never before been claimed to exist. Page, attorney for Belgium, said he had been unable to find a precedent for an appeal, but claimed that the statute gave the right to it, which view Judge Nelson confirmed. Van Hovan was admitted to bail in \$2,000. Subsequently Page filed a complaint in the State District Court for the recovery of the money deposited by Van Hovan in the bank here, to which defendant's attorneys demurred, the prosecution failing to set forth definite information regarding the alleged forgeries, or the names of the persons in Belgium who have a claim upon the money.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Trabuna.

KANKAREK III., April 7.—The Grand Jury to-AANKAKER, III., April 7.—Ine Grand Jury to-day found indictments against Mrs. Wilhelmina Look and Peter Vernemon for the willful murder of Mauritz Look, busband of Wilhelmina, last February. Look was murdered by a pistol-shot in the dead of night, and the family all swore to their return contract of the dead. their utter ignorance of the deed. Peter was committed by the Coroner to jail to appear becommitted by the Coroner to jail to appear before the Grand Jury as an accessory, it having
been proved that he bought a pistol in Kankakee the morning of the murder. No evidence
was found against Mrs. Look. To-day, after
two days' investigation. Peter broke down and
confessed that he bought the pistol and gave it
to Mrs. Look, who returned it after the murder.
Mrs. Look was arrested and confessed the deed.
She fired two shots at her husband, one of
which took effect. Both parties are in jail tonight. Peter confesses also to criminal intimacy
with Mrs. Look for the past year. He is 19
years old, and Mrs. Look is 27, intelligent, and
potite.

THROAT-CUTTING.
Special Disputes to The Chicago Iribune.
Bockroad, Ill., April 7.—A man named John
Smith had his throat cut in a billiard calcon in Smith had his throat cut in a billiard calcon in this city to-day. The perpetrator of the crime was one Alfred Yungberg. Neither of them were intoxicated. One was a member of a total abstinence society, and the attempt of the prohibition candidate for Mayor to make political capital out of it was promptly stopped by an indignant public. Smith is not dead, but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

YOUNG BLOODS OF OMAMA.
OMAMA, Neb., April 7.—Moses Coons, James
Fox, and John Dublaise, convicted of larceny, were sentenced to two years in the Peniten and Clarence Atwell, convicted of embement, was sentenced to eighteen months in Penitentiary to-day. All are young men, in of good families.

AN EXAMPLE SET.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBDQUE, Ia., April 7.—The Rev. Dr. Benn, of Storm Lake, a Presbyterian minister, has con-fessed to adulterous interconse with one of his fair parishioners, the wife of a citizen of Storm Lake. He has laid his confession before the Presbytery and surrendered his charge.

A HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.
Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DANVILLE, Ill., April 7.—J. T. Garner stole a corse here last January of Lewis Renz, and was present yesterday by Detective Hall at Win-chester, Ind., and brought here and lodged in the County-Jail. ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Statist Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

Jolier, Ill., April 6.—The representatives of the Joliet press met at the effice of the Sun yesterday evening, to make arrangements for

the proper reception and entertainment of all lilinois Prem anticipation, the member of which are to meet in this city next month he. R. S. Brown, of the Signal, presided, and a committee was appointed to report a programme of proceedings for each of the three days' sension. The following entiemen weeks also appointed as a Reception Committee to loo-operate with a similar committee to be appointed by the Commen Committee to be appointed by the Commen Committee to loo-operate with a similar committee to be appointed by the Commen Committee to be appointed by the Commen Committee to loo-operate with a similar committee to loo operate with a NECROLOGICAL

PEORIA. III., April 7.—A large gathering of people occi, rred at the burial of Father Halismof St. Mary's Church, to-day. At 10 o'keet high mass was calebrated by Blashop Foley, assist by a number of other priests, and at 12 o'steet the funeral procession took up the line of man for St. Mary's Cemetery. It was composed of the following societies: St. Mary's Cathella Benevolent Society, St. Joseph's Society, Table Mathew Tatal Abstinence Society, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Sunday-school children and members of the church, the whole hade by Spencer's Band preceding the hears, what was followed by a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot. The procession reached over sixteen squares on Jefferson street. To ceremonies at the grave were solemn and in pressive.

PHILAD KLPHIA, April 7.—The Rev. Robert Davidson D. D., of the Presbyterian Character died here yeeterday. For a quarter of a citizy he had been a member of the Board of Posin Missions, and since 1867 Director of the Preston Theological Seminary. He retired from active past rail work in 1868, on account of a health. He was 68 years of age.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Ex-Gov. Olden find to-day.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—Ex-Gov. Older distoday.

Special Describe to The Chicago Trauma.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 7.—Dr. McKay, for farty years a prominent doctor in Elmira, N. Y., die at his house near here on Wednesday last at the advaloced are of 76 years. He was briefle to-day, when many of the most prominent people of LaSalle County assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to a departed friend.

PEORIA, Ill., April 7.—C. N. B. Coulson, a printer for some time past employed in the Jacked Democracy office, died yesterday of lung tang, and his remains were sent to his friends by the Typographical Union.

FIRES.

An overheated oven in the basement of three-stay frame house, No. 401 South Cut street, owned and occupied by Schweishun Brothers as a bakery, set fire to the premius and caused the alarm to be sounded from Ber No. 31 at 5:10 o'clock yesterday

Damage, \$500; fully insured

Damage, \$500; fully insured.

The siarm from Box No. 519 at 5 c'clock yaterday afternoon was caused by the purial burning of a two-story frame house No. 15 West Eandolph street, owned by C. Bentz, mi occupied by A. B. Hoffman as a hardware stor. Damage \$50. No insurance.

The slarm from Box No. 135 at 7:50 last was ing was occasioned by fire in a barn in the randof No. 1496 State street, owned by Miss Berta Port, and occupied by Hanry Bartram. Loss insignificant; cause of fire supposed to be inconduction.

DELAWARE, O., April 7.—The south wing of the female college at Delaware burned the morning. The main building and north was are uninjured.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mass-Meeting of Citizens of San Fras San Francisco, April 5.—The anti-Ch meeting at Union Hall and the street in first
was attended by at least 10,000 people. Gov.
Irwin presided in the hall. The resolution
which were adopted set forth the evin flowing the only resource remaining was an appeal to the treaty-making power, and that a delegation should be sent to Washington to present the abould be sent to Washington to present the question in full and urge immediate action. The meeting was addressed by a number of prominent gentlemen, connecting moderate and conservative action, enjoining full protection by Chinese now in the country, and deprecating earnestly any violent proceedings. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and avidently in hamony with the views advanced by the speaker. Ample preparation had been made to suppress any riotous proceeding. A cordon of police habean drawn around Chinatena and its takabit.

East Sacinaw, Mich., April 7.—The investigation of the charges of adultery and unchitian conduct preferred against the Rev. M. May, pastor of the M. E. Church at Chemans. May, pastor of the M. E. Church at Chemaist will close to-morrow. The testimony was submitted to-day, and the reverend gestless made a statement denying the allegations is sum and substance, and scorned the allegation is then opened by the Bev. Thomas Stalies, who spoke two hours, reviewing the case, and he was followed by the Rev. John Russell, of Detroit, for the defense. The Rev. Mr. Bird closes in the morning for the defense, and, after Dr. Jorone sums up for the presecution, the case goes to the clarical committee for their verdict.

THE ST. LOUIS POST-OFFICE. THE ST. LOUIS POST-OFFICE.

Sr. Louis, April 7.—Special Agent Hunington, of the Post-Office Department, has been for two days past investigating allegating against Postmaster Filley—that he assessed ployes in the Post-Office here for political personance. All the testimony went show that it had been the custom of this office to make voluntary contributions for campaign purposes, but that no compution his ever been used, and that only those who chass contributed to the fund.

THE WEST LIBERTY SHORT-HORMS. Special Depotes to The Choose Trabus.
WEST LIBERTY, In., April 7.—The West Liber sales closed a triumphant success to-day with sold for the sing sum of \$27,000, an average of about \$350 each. Altogether, this has been most successful series of cales ever held on the continent. The aggregate of the four sales been nearly \$175,000.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, April 7.—Steamships Anchoria & donian, State of Virginia, and Navarino, his New York, April 7.—Arrived, steaming August Andre, from Antwerp, and Retisable from Botterdam.

BILLIARDS. NEW YORK, April 7.—The game of billiand between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rodolphe is the championship of America, a diamond and \$1,000, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points was won by Dion, Badelphe scering only

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribens.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Frank Garrity, an employe of the Detroit & Milwanne Broad, suicided to-night while despondent for pecuniary troubles.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE SCHEME OTTAWA, Ont., April 7.—In the Senate bill to continue the Canada and Detroit is Bridge Company was read a third time passed.

San Prancisco, April 7.—A suit was bro-to-day by the Panama Railroad Company at the Pacific Mail Company to recover \$35.

EGYPT.

Complete Organization of the Judiciary.

Public and Missionary Schools---I the New-Year Is Celebrated.

Matrimonial and Funeral Costumes... servations by the Way---Advice to These About to Visit

the East.

Carno, Egypt, Feb. 29.—In my previous gave you a synopsis of the Judiciary syste-proposed by his Highness the Khedive to Governments represented by Consulates in Egypt, and the response which had at that time been made by those Powers. The delay in putting into active operation the plan was ting into active operation the plan was solely massed, as then stated, by the compliance of France. Before the repired which was granted to F to acquiesce, viz.: Jan. 1, 1876, that vacillated Government fell into line, and recommended M. Pietre, the gentleman who had faithfully and acceptably represented it as Consul for several years. The eleven Judges composing the Superior Court assembled in this city: Superior Court assembled in this city a time set,—the lat day of this month,—and the first practical steps towards adjusting the first practical steps towards adjusting the states are steps to the states. As before a the three branches of the Inferior Court wirespectively, at Cairo, Alexandria, and Ism. It is too soon to prognosticate, but this doi
away with the Consulate jurisdiction is doub
less a stop in the right direction.

Egypt has not what we can call a public-scho-system in which all may receive a liberal educa-tion, and yet there are both Coptic (Christiat and Mohammedan schools, but the instruction very limited in quantity and inferior in qua-In the Mohammedan echools the Koran is the principal stuffing which the children receive This must not be neglected, inamuch as the salvation of the soul and body rests and depend upon it. The religious tenets of the body, conurch, under which the schools are management be taught and indelibly imprinted upon the control of the control the plastic mind. These schools are principally made up of boys, inasmuch as the aducation of girls is not considered riew is entertained by mothers, even in the fact liles of the most wealthy,—the Beys, Shoik ste,, and even by the wives of the Khedive. I

The Government schools are estensibly of t military class. Those boys who attend the volunteer to serve the Government during lift in whatever capacity they may be placed. To number of schools, and the attendance, a small, for the reason, doubtless, that the ruirements are so stringent and binding. To Arabic, Turkish, and French languages a treath the Koran being the seasoning dish for

quirements are so stringent and binding. The Arabic, Turkish, and French languages at taught,—the Koran being the seasoning dish is the whole.

The recitations to which I listened in geometry and French were highly praiseworthy; but will defy any class of forty school-childre in America to sing a song, and each pupting in a different key throughout, there young Arabe can, and do, and diffins ainging exercise was the wildest, the most devoid of sense, melody, or music, which I ever listeded; and they sang at lead thirty stanzas (of one of their sacred hymns) one pull! The young papeooses of the S Regis Indians in Canada, or of our own Chects wibe, would sing better. The studying exercise novel. All join as the same time, and with an ancible voice.—I may say, a loud voice.—Babel beat this, then I would prefer not remaininger than through the first act.

The buildings in which these Government schools are held are very comfortable, being contributed of either brick or stone,—one stocking. The deaks approximate to the moter tiple,—one accommodating two boys. The flow a teleground,—the kind of native material generally uned in all of the houses for the "ground.—one accommodating two boys. The flow are lived in all of the houses for the "ground.—one accommodating two boys. The flow are lived in all of the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the all of the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the life the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the life the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the life the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the life the house for the "ground.—the kind of native material generally uned the life the house for the ground.—The sechool rooms, or buildings, ope lowards the north that they may be a sool

Notwithstanding there are schools in Egyp Notwithstanding there are schools in Egyppet very few attend them, as education is no sompulsors, or even popular. As a consequence very few Egyptians can read or write. In fact they have nothing to read,—no literature,—as rule. I mean throughout the country, excepting in three or four of the largest cities. Ex-

Exppt, as in the reign of Menephtsh, the Prrach of the nineteenth dynasty, 1700 yas B. C.?

MISSIONARY-SCHOOLS

are being established at all of the missions stations. The most distant station is at Osio 3'10 miles up the Nile, which is in charge of a Rev. Dr. Strong and the Rev. Dr. Hogg.—Ams can and Scotch respectively. A large chur and school-buildings are being erected in a city, under the supervision of the Br. Dr. G. Lansing, assisted by Rev. Lansing, assisted by Rev. Lansing, assisted by Rev. Lansing, assisted by Rev. Air. Watson,—both very able afficient workers, of the Americ Missionary Society. A good class of teachers a aready employed in these schools. I may a finat Mrs. Lansing is an indefatigable worker, pecially in the families of the natives. I singing exercise in the secular and Sundschools, under the management of our Americ missionaries, espacially, is a most attractive educational feature. The songs are almost-clusively by American composers. The lie which once ahone from the East is now reflect from the Far West, penetrating, some very d and benighted corners. Amen! The Rev. Yule, at Alexandis, is a strong man at the he THE NEW YEAR

of the Mohammedans is the 6th of Janus Upon this day begins the great fete or fe season. The day is unbered in by the boom of camon at sunrise, and a repetition at ne and sunset. Everybody is on the qui-ty Faces are covered with smiles; hand-shaking men, who kiss the hands of the women, is order, accompanied with good wisbes and or ratulations. Officers of the army, Beys, She and leading men throughout the State, call u ind pay their respects to the Khedive, wish him a "Happy and Prosperous Year." Emmen of his extensive household does same. One brilliant feature of the day is military display, which cannot be excelled any Eastern or Continental Governm Another is the parading through the 'strof bulls ornamented with flags, ribbons, flowers. The most censible act, which see nolable example to the Christian world, is also the poor. For several years before opening

is the rule in the family of the Khedive, an also granted to other notables. Four is legitimate (?) number. The marriage of first, only, is celebrated in the church in "and accient form." The others are "bowith a price," either of the parents or of a "wile-broker." The number of concidis not limited either by law or custom. "heart's content" alone settles this traffin meetic matter! I may add that the Khefalls heir to the wives and concubines eiliustricus sirs, and must reake provision their maintenance and support. Good! Marriage are celebrated in this wise: day following the consummation of the cerr my, the husbend drives through the station pures will permit, accompanied by a band, w plays mucic of a Joyous kind. He pays a mai visit to his apouse, at her residence. "wife does the same the next day, and remaithe house of her liege-lord.

poor reception and entertainment of the Press Association, the members of a ret of meet in this city next month. Mr. Brown, of the Signal, presided, and a common of the Signal, presided, and a common of proceedings for each of proceedings for each of hree days' seasion. The following men were also appointed as a Recognition to the to co-operate with a similar committee to co-operate with a similar committee appointed by the Common Council: R. et al., of the Signal; D. C. Henderson, of cord; E. A. Nattinger, of the Sam; Jumes ceed, of the Republican; A. Recose, of the j. y. J. Martin, of the Courier; and Relies, of the Wilmington Advocate, Anothing will be held at the Signal office next

NECROLOGICAL

Mary's Church, to-day. At 10 o'clock high ernians, the Sunday-school children and ers of the church, the whole headed neer's Band preceding the hearse, which lowed by a large number of citizens in es and on foot. The procession reached xteen squares on Jefferson street. The miss at the grave were solemn and lay-

OBITUARY,
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deon, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church,
here yesterday. For a quarter of a century are yesterday. For a quarter of a century above a member of the Board of Foreign one, and since 1887 Director of the Prince heological Seminary. He retired from actuatoral work in 1868, on account of all the was 68 years of age.

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THE CHINESE QUESTION. ass-Meeting of Citizens of San Fras

San Francisco, April 5.—The anti-Chinese ing at Union Hall and the street in front ttended by at least 10,000 people. Gov. ich were adopted set forth the evits flot

ants counseled by their leaders to remain in their own quarters. Great aiarm had existed among them, and extensive purchases of weapons had been made by them during the last few days in anticipation of, trouble; but the city was perfectly quiet throughout the evening.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL

Received Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,

Raser Saotnaw, Mich., April 7.—The investisation of the charges of adultery and unchristan conduct preferred against the Rev. Mr. will close to-morrow. The testimony was a submitted to-day, and the reverend gentleman the closing argument for the prosecution was then opened by the Rev. Thomas Stalker, who spoke two hours, reviewing the case, and he was followed by the Rev. John Russell, of Detroit, for the defense. The Rev. Mr. Bird closes in the morning for the defense, and, after Dr. Jerome summsup for the presecution, the case goes to the clerical committee for their verdict.

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St. Louis, April 7.—Special Agent Huntingon, of the Post-Office Department, has been against Postmaster Filley—that he assessed em-ployes in the Post-Office here for political pur-poses. A large number of employes were examined. All the testimony went be show that it had been the custom of this office to make voluntary contributions for campaign purposes, but that no compulsion had ever been used, and that only those who chose contributed to the fund.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

London, April 7.—Steamships Anchoria, State of Virginia, and Navarino, from New York, have arrived out.

August Andre, from Antwerp, and Retterdam.

BILLIARDS.

New York, April 7.—The game of billiards between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolphs for the championship of America, a diamond of and \$1.000, on a four-pocket table, 1,500 points was won by Dion, Rudolphe scoring only \$94. SUICIDE.

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EGYPT. Complete Organization of the Judiciary.

Public and Missionary Schools --- How the New-Year Is Celebrated.

Matrimonial and Funeral Costumesservations by the Way---Advice to Those About to Visit the East.

Carso, Egypt, Feb. 29.—In my previous letter (gave you a synopsis of the Judiciary system as proposed by fris. Highness the Khedive to the Governments represented by Consulates in Egypt, and the response which had at that time been made by those Powers. The delay in putbeen made by those Powers. The delay in put-ting into active operation the plan was solely named, as then stated, by the non-compliance of France. Before the time rapired which was granted to France to acquiesce, viz.: Jan. 1, 1876, that vacillating Government fell into line, and recommended M. Fistre, the gentleman who had faithfully and acceptably represented it as Congol for sev-eral years. The eleven Judges composing the superior Court assembled in this city at the Superior Court assembled in this city at the time set,—the 1st day of this month.—and took the first practical steps towards adjusting the internal strifes of the States. As before stated, the three branches of the Inferior Court will sit, respectively, at Cairo, Alexandria, and Ismailia. It is too soon to prognosticate, but this doing away with the Consulate jurisdiction is doubt-less a step in the right direction.

THE SCHOOLS. Egypt has not what we can call a public-school system in which all may receive a liberal education, and yet there are both Coptic (Christian and Mohammedan schools, but the instruction is very limited in quantity and inferior in quality. principal staffing which the children receive, This must not be neglected, in smuch as the salvation of the soul and body rests and depends apon it. The religious tenets of the body, or enurch, under which the schools are managed, must be taught and indelibly imprinted upon the plastic mind. These schools are princi-pally made up of boys, inasmuch as the education of girls is not considered essential, but rather an injury; and this view is entertained by mothers, even in the fam-lies of the most wealthy,—the Beys, Sheiks, ston and even by the wives of the Khedive. Igserance is doubtless presumed to be bliss. Then

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The recitations to which I listened in geometry and Franch were highly praiseworthy; but I will defy any class of forty school-children in America to sing a song, and each pupil sing in a different; key throughout, as these young Arabe can, and do, and did. This singing exercise was the wildest, the most devoid of sense, melody, or music, to which I ever listened; and they sang at least lirity stanzas (of one of their sacred hydros) at one pull! The young pupposes of the St, Regis Indians in Canada, or of our own Choctaw wibe, would sing better. The studying exercise is novel. All join at the same time, and with an audible voice.—I may say, a loud voice. If Babel best this, then I would prefer not remain longer than through the first act.

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peace.
Notwithstanding there are schools in Egypt, get very few attend them, as education is not sompulsory, or even popular. As a consequence, very few Egyptians can read or write. In fact, they have nothing to read,—no literature,—as a rule. I mean throughout the country, exception in three or four of the largest cities. Each citizen, when he becomes of age, must have a

sumen, when he becomes of age, must have a sume, which he uses in case his name is required to any document,—that is, if he cannot write.

It is my candid opinion, from observation, has these people would make commendable progress in the arts and sciences, so as to stand side by side with other nations, with the same had of schools and thoroughness of education. The heet of oppression, which has ground them down for many centuries, has not jet been fully removed. Is there not as much need for a second Moses during the reign of Ismail Pacha, the present Khediwe of Egypt, as in the reign of Menophtah, the Pharach of the nineteenth dynasty, 1700 years & C.?

Missionars—schools

Rach of the nineteenth dynasty, 1700 years B. C.?

MISSIONARY-SCHOOLS

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singing exercise in the secular and Sunday
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missionaries, especially, is a most attractive and
educational feature. The songs are almost exclusively by American composers. The lights
which once shone from the East is now reflected
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THE NEW YEAR

and benighted corners. Amen! The Rev. Dr. Yule, at Alexandia, is a strong man at the helm. THE NEW IEAR
of the Mohammedans is the 6th of January. Upon this day begins the great fete or feast season. The day is unhered in by the booming of camon at suncise, and a repetition at moon and sunset. Everybody is on the qui-vive. Faces are covered with smiles; hand-shaking by nea, who kies the hands of the women, is the order, accompanied with good wishes and congratulations. Officers of the army, Beys, Sheiks, and leading men throughout the State, call upon and pay their respects to the Khedive, wishing him a "Happy and Prosperous Year." Each member of his extensive household does the ame. One brilliant feature of the day is the military display, which cannot be excelled by any Eastern or Continental Government. Another is the parading through the streets of bulls ornamented with flags, ribbons, and flowers. The most sensible act, which sets a noble example to the Christian world, is the singlifering of a lamb, and cooking it whole, by very family that is able, and distributing it among the poor. For several years before the opaning of the feast, the attreets are full of sheep for sale, the purchaser of which will be seen with the emblem of meskness swung upon his shoulders, around his neck, bearing it triumphantly away.

A FLURALITY OF WIVES

is the rule in the family of the Khedive, and is also granted to other notables. Four is the lestimate (?) number. The marriage of the first, only, is celebrated in the church in "due and ancient form." The others are "bought with a price," either of the parents or of some "wife-broker." The number of concubines is not limited either by law or custom. The "beart's content" alone settles this training domestic matter! I may add that the Khedive falls hair to the wives and concubines of his illustrious airs, and must make provision for their maintenance and support. Good!

Marriages are celebrated in this wise: The day following the consummation of the ceremony, the hunband drives through the streets, having as elegant equipage as his station and purse will permit, accompanied by a band, which plays mucic of a joyous kind. He pays a formal visit to his spouse, at her residence. The wise does the same the next day, and remains at the house of her liege-lord.

corpse of a defunct Mussulman through the streets, who mean and wail most hideensly. There was a small army of these professional mourners about the palace of the Khedive during the entire night following the death of his favorite daughter, which occurred recently. Verily, they made night hideous.

The foreigner is struck with the peculiarities of the natives, while journeying up the Nile; for instance, the crudeness of all farming implements. The plow, however, is the principal pulverizer of the soil. That consists of a share about 2 feet long, of wood, some 6 or 8 inches in diameter, tipped with iron. There is no mold-board for turning a furrow. The two handles are too straight sticks. The beam is a pole some 10 feet long, which is fastened to the yoke. The yoke is a straight pole, of about the same length, attached to the horns of the oxen and cows (the latter are used more commonly) by ropes. It is

yoke is a straight pole, of about the same length, attached to the horns of the oxen and cows (the latter are used more commonly) by ropes. It is not unirequently the case that an oxen or cow is not unirequently the case that an oxen or cow is not unirequently the case that an oxen or cow is not unirequently the case that an oxen or cow is not unirequently or a camel, or a donkey or a camel, or a donkey or and camel. Either spectacle is decidedly novel and attractive to the visitor unaccustomed to look upon such a matchless match.

Water is raised from the Nile, for irrigating purposes, with buckets made of pottery. No pumps or modern improvements are acceptable to the natives. There are usually two stalwart men at each bucket, both in undress uniform, excepting the hips, which are sparsely covered, aid is rendered, in raising the bucket of water, by a pole after the fashion of the crudest well-sweep. Each end of a pole horizontally rests upon two posts made of mud and straw, and the sweep is placed over this at right angles. The rear end of the sweep has a weight of mud, and the front a small pole or stick, which is attached to the end, and also to the bucket. When the river is low, the water must be lifted two or three times before it reaches the necessary elevation to flow off upon the land.

elevation to flow off upon the land.

THE HOUSES

are constructed principally of mud brick, unburned, in all of the cities and villages, excepting Cairo, Alexandria, and Jemailia. They range from one to two stories high. The streets are narrow, without pavements. The second story of the houses will frequently project sufficiently to cover one-half of the street. This not only aids in shading the street, but the rooms in the projections are well ventilated, and therefore cooler. Now and then there may be seen a house of burned brick, or stone, which will be the residence of one of the most wealthy of the village. There are no country-residences in Egypt. All live in the villages. In earlier times it was necessary to reside in communities for safety and protection.

The Khedire has the control of all the sugar manufactories in the State, and he can command without compensation 100 days labor in them from his subjects, including the camel or donkey, if perchances the man owns one.

TARATION AND EXTRAYAGANCE.

The sverage tax upon the farming lands, paid to the Government is 60 france (631) an everage tax upon the farming lands, paid

donkey, if perchance the man owns one.

TATATION AND EXTRAYAGANCE.

The average tax upon the farming lands, paid to the Government, is 60 france (\$12) an acre, and 25 per cent of the product of the date-palmitree. This gives only a cue to the heavy taxation necessary to support the Government, which to-day is no less than bankrupt. The Viceroy evidently has not the most remote conception of economy. Palaces must be built, at great expense, for each legitimate child, which was done not long since for a precocious daughter of 10 summers, who expressed displeasure in remaining my longer with the mother-bird (caged) in the harem.

But, notwithstanding all of his weaknesses, the Khedive has a few progressive notions, and these should be encouraged. Johnny Bull, peradventure, has an eye upon Egypt. The fact that an English financier has recently been called to "post" the Khedive's books, and that the Khedive proposes to borrow several more millions of dollars from Euglish and French capitalists, and mertgage the balance of his stock in the Suez Canal and the railway (the only one that the State has), may be significant.

Sickness and mertgage the balance to the East not to

I would caution travelers to the East not to

I would caution travelers to the East not to make the tour of the Nile under the management of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, of London, unless they pledge themselves to furnish a skillful physician to accompany the steamer. They advertise that a physician accompanies each of the Khedive's steamers, which they manipulate. The fact is, an Arab, called a doctor, does go with each boat; but he has no more merit as a physician than the donney which Cook furnishes to members of his party with which to ride to the ruins, tombs, etc. Some in consequence, are now inmates of Arab cemeteries, far from home and friends; and the writer, in all human probability, would have been added to the number had not Dr. George Bird, of London, providentially been one of our party. I further advise that all travelers to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, etc., provide themselves, with medicines such as they would use for blicous detangements, diarrhea, and intermittent fevers. If ill, whon in Cairo, do not fail to consult Dr. James A. S. Grant, who is a scientific gentleman, as well as a most skillful and scientific physician. He is a Scotchman by birth and education, but has resided in Cairo several years, and understands well the treatment of all climatic diseases. The nursing, care, and attention which an invalid receives at his house, attended by the most skillful and experienced English nurses, are not to be compared with being ill at a hotel and attended only by a native Arab, even if the hotel and attendent are of the best which an Egyptian city affords.

color, especially when riding through the bottom-lands of the Nile, or over the burning sands of the desert. These suggestions, by one who has had experience, are given for the benefit of those who may follow, and, if heeded in these was held many follow. time, may be of much value. Egypt will doubtless be well

Egypt will doubtless be we'll
REPRESENTED AT OER CENTENNIAL,
both in her products and antiquities. Native
Arabs will be in Philadelphis to superintend this
department. In addition to other antiques of
special interest, there will be seen the gold
jewels of one of the Queens. They were found
in one of the old tombs, but are now in the
Museum in this city. They were exhibited at
the Paris Exposition in 1867.

Jetusalem will also be represented by the
firm of Nachly. They are preparing some elegant wood ornaments, with elaborate carving,
etc. In this art they are very skillful; and the
fact that the material from which the articles
are made is of a historical interest, from the
Holy Land, will make them doubly attractive.

A more minute description of the costumes Holy Land, will make them doubly attractive. A more minute description of the costumes and customs of the natives of Expt might be of interest to the readers of The Tribune; also, a pen-picture of the surroundings as one stands upon the bluff and casts his eyes for a moment over the vast sea of sand in one direction, and then turns towards the broad bottom-lands of the Nile spread out before him, and covered with the young grain, which, for verdure, freshness, and beauty, cannot be surpassed; but time and space in this letter forbid. H. S. Perkins

A Lake Disappears.

Valdosta (Ga.) Times.

A third lake in Lowndes County has been emptied of its waters by subterranean passaged during the last six months. What is the matter 7 A third lake in Lowndes County has been emptied of its waters by subterranean passages during the last six months. What is the matter? The Times has several times alluded to the fact that Lowndes County had within its borders numbers of lakes from 10 to 560 (and several beyond 1,000) acres in size, and can it be that these lakes are all connected with a grand underground water-course? It seems so. In September last one dried up, or run off, and left bishels upon the bottom of the lake. In January another about upon the bottom of the lake. In January another about 5 miles from this did the same thing, and now Grassy Pond, a lake covering about 500 acres, just between the two above mentioned, has left its millions of fishes out of water. About three weeks ago it was reported that the waters of this lake were sinking below low-water mark, and every day or two we would hear that frassy Pond was low enough to rake the fish out with nets, and by sundown over 100 people had collected at the place. Some had dipnote, some cast-nets, and there was one sence in the party. The first haul with the seine caught enough trout, jack, bream and speckle perch, to make a mess for every one present. During that night all the water disappeared, and there were millions of fish left dead upon dry land. Next day the planters hitched up their wagons and hauled load after load, and exatered them in their fields for manure, and thousands were left at the mercy of buzzards, hogs, and other creatures of prey. Such quantities of fish, and such destruction, have never been known in the history of Lowndes County. No one ever dreamed that there were half that quantity of fish in Grassy Pond, though it was celebrated for its fine fishing grounds in the spring of the year. The other two lakes above mentioned did not run thus completely dry, and the fish that were not caught were saved by the water returning in a few days from its hidden retreat in the bosom of the earth. We learn that Grassy Pond to Cornell, will not only refuse to support Conkli

TOWN MATTERS.

Meeting of the South Side Board of Audit.

A General Feeling in Favor of Cutting Down Evans' Bill.

Report of the North Side Committee on the Collector's Report.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Audit of South Chicago was called for last evening at No. 204 LaSalle street, and there were present Justices D'Wolf, Summerfield, Pollak, Wallace, and Foote. Owing to the fact that the counting of the votes was taking place at the town office, the Board adjourned to Justice D'Wolf's office. Justice D'Wolf resigned the office of Chair-man for the reason, as he said, that he had some

natters which he wished to present to the Board. nd could not well do it while presiding. Justice Summerfield was then elected Chair-man, and Justice D'Worf Clerk pro tem. in the absence of the Town Clerk, who was counting

Owing to the fact that the majority of the Committee appointed at the last meeting were not present to report, and that the bill presented ector Evans was not at hand, it was not deemed best—or possible—to take any action on that subject, and the time was given up to

that subject, and the time was given up to
AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION
of what was best to be done. The principle that
an officer whose compensation had been fixed by
law for the performance of certain duties could
not legally claim further pay if additional duties
were imposed upon him, was discussed at length,
and a recent case decided by the Supreme Court
was adduced as proof. This principle seemed
to cover the Evans case so entirely as to leave
no doubt on the matter.

It was mooted whether the town might not
have a right under the law to all the money to
be received by Evans as one of its officers for
duties which had been placed upon him outside;
but it appeared from Justice Wallace's remarks
that Evans' attorneys and those of the Citizens'
Association had agreed in saying that the town
had nothing to do with the work done by Evans
for the city. The Board interpreted this so mean
that the town had acting to do with paying

that Evans' attorneys and those of the Citizens' Association had agreed in saying that the town had nothing to do with the work done by Evans for the city. The Board interpreted this to mean that the town had nothing to do with paying Evans' help and other expenses which were employed and incurred in collecting city taxes. "Unstrict D'WOLF"
was of the opinion that the proper way to settle upon the amount to be paid Evans was by a mathematical calculation. He had collected a certain sum of money for city, State, county, town, and park taxes. Of this total the city tax was almost exactly two-thirds, and it would therefore seem fust that two-thirds of the expenses incurred in the total collection should come out of the city, which had received that proportion of the money. Evans had brought in a bill of about \$11,900; of this, \$1,500 was salary due him from the town; the other \$10,400 was for help and other expenses. One-third of that, or \$3,468, when added to the lawful salary of \$1,500, which was just about the sum that should be audited for Evans. The Collector was to receive, or had received, about \$14,000 from the city for making its collections; if the town should give him \$5,000 more he got \$19,000 in all, and when \$10,400 was taken out for expenses it would leave Mr. Evans \$3,600, which, in the opinion of the speaker, was quite enough for his work.

After some further general discussion of this subject, Justice D'Wolf said that he had been for some time engaged in examing the law, and fad ascertained, as he believed, that the action of the Board in auditing or estimating for the expenses of officers taken last fall, was wholly illegal and void. In the first place, the Revised Statutes, p. 1061, Sec. 120, provided that "The Board of Auditors shall meet in the Town Clark's office . . on the Tuesday next preceding the annual meeting of the County Board."

Now, the meeting at which the sums were said to have been voted was from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, inclusive. The question was whether this was within the law. Th

regular.

From all the authorities the speaker deduced the opinion that the proceedings claimed as an audit of the claims were taken at a time when the Board had no legal right to be in session at all, and were therefore absolutely illegal and

void.

After some general discussion of the points raised, and just as Justice D'Wolf was proceeding to discuss another view of the matter, claiming the illegality of the action on other grounds
Justice Pollak moved to adjourn from day to day to Wednesday evening ext at 70 clock. He promised to submit at that time a report from the committee of which he was a member which he thought would be satisfactory.

The motion was carried, and the Board stood adjustment.

THE NORTH TOWN. EXAMINING THE REPORTS. At the late annual meeting of the North Town Board a committee, consisting of Justices De Wolf, Robinson, and Paulson, was appointed to examine the accounts of Supervisor Baynes and Collector Hummel. These gentlemen have been at work diligently since their appointment, and several days ago agreed upon a report. Since then a vain effort has been made to secure a meeting of the Board that the report might be presented. Yesterday afternoon had been fixed as the time at which the meeting would positively be held, but at 6 o'clock the Supervisor and Town Clerk had failed to put in an appearance, for some reason or another. The Tribune, however, is enabled to give the public the substance of the report, as follows, without

THEBUNE, however, is enabled to give the public the substance of the report, as follows, without stopping to explain how it came by it:

Your Committee appointed to examine the books, accounts, and vouchers of the officers connected with the Board during the year ending the — day of — A. D. 1876, would respectfully report that, first, they have examined the books, vouchers, etc., presented us by Supervisor George E. Baynes, and find them correct, according to his report heretofore rendered. Your Committee take pleasure in testifying to the efficient and able manner is which the affairs of his office have been conducted. Second, your Committee have also examined the books, accounts, and receipts of E. Hummel, Collector of said town, and find that, on account of the collection of the city tax by the Town Gollector, an additional expense to the town has occurred, which we consider equivalent to the test least 1 per cent of the amount collected, which appears to be \$97,992; and we recommend that I per cent, or \$979,92, should be credited to the town, and the balance, \$979,92, be allowed to the Collector on account of extra services rendered in collection of said city tax, and in addition to the salary already fixed. Your Committee also dear the following statement from the Collector.

ł	books:	octor
	COLLECTIONS.	
ı	Town tax collected	1,50
I	State tax	10,67
ı	County tax	23,C
ı	Park tax	19,5
	Fees	
l	Total	54.8
ı	Two per cent on collections for benefit of town.,	1,0
l	Clerks' salaries	82 A
ı	Collector's salary	1.0
	Two per cent on town tax	
ļ	Stationery, etc	3
ŀ	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	,
ı	Your Committee are of the opinion that the	\$4,00
l	ment with the Collector should be effected on t	Bettu
		De 10
ı	lowing basis :	-1-

Total
which is the amount charged by the (
statement to the Board,
And in view of the above, your Oor
recommend that the Board allow the su
recommend that the Board allow the su

count of his services, he to settle with the clerks em-ployed by him according to the contracts made hy him with them.

Your Committee would fur her recommend that the bill of \$20 for posting notices presented by the Town Clerk be not allowed.

The above is complete, except the agnatures of the Committee, and will be laid before the Board to-day if a quorum can be gotten together by any means.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION,

BCIENCE VERSUS THE BIBLE. CEICAGO, March 29.-When students of Sci ence, in discovering astronomical or geological facts, generally feel so very much delighted whenever said facts apparently tend to disprove Biblical records, their principal aim seems to me to be, if possible, to rid themselves of the

God of the Bible, in order to get rid of man's

responsibility to his Maker.

Generally, the great objection of these men to the Bible is, that it contains records which to the Rible is, that it contains records which cannot be proven to the letter; when the fact is, that the Bible, even to its historical parts, contains nothing but spiritual things, dressed in historical narratives; and by that means is serving two ends, namely: to record event which happened amongst the people to which the Word of God was revealed; and to inclose

in said records spiritual truits. In the old time, from Adam (the Adamitic congregation) to the sime of Moses, every record of events was related. from generation to generation, from father to son, in the same, way that a man mowadays relates a narrative to another; it was then the only means of instruction, and served at the same time to prevent bistorical facts from being lost. In the same manner moral truths were preserved; and in order to better keep them in historical narratives, whether real or fictitious. The record of the oreation, by Moses, if judged by the letter, for in a literal sense, unust necessarily be misunderstood and misinterpreted; and so will many Biblical records in the Old Testament, unless spiritually judged and considered, as they ought to be, being in their inward sense spiritual. Otherwise they cannot be understood or judged at all.

Who, in all the world, can nowadays be so ignorant that he besieve the six days of the creation to mean six literal days (earth-days), or that the fall of man was accomplished merely by the eating of an apple? Surely will every sensible man understand and adust that the Bible records of these two events are given figuratively. The same is the case with a great many other Bible records, of which every one in its inward sense contains spiritual truths revealed only for those acceptable therefor. To deny the fact of this cannot be done on any other ground whatever than diabelief; when, on the other hand, the reality of the fact mentioned is experienced beyond doubt by those who believe, and whom sequents as a substant of the fact mentioned is experienced beyond doubt by those who believe, and whom sequents are contained the following the fact of this cannot be done on any other ground whatever the acceptant of the fact mentioned is experienced beyond doubt by those who believe, and whom sequents and that he had he not been entitled in the latestance of the fact of the fact of the fact of the security of the fact of his contains the fact of his contains the f

Caro several years, and understands well the treatment of all climatic diseases. The nursing, care, and attention which an invatid receives at his nouse, attended by the most skillful and experienced English nurses, are not to be compared with being ill as a hotel and attended only by a native Arab, even if the hotel and attendant are of the bent which an Egyptian cit affords.

The traveler in Egypt and other Eastern countries, when the heat is intense, should wear light-colored clothing, including hat, and siways carry an umbrella of a green or light color, especially when riding through the bottom-lands of the Nile, or over the burning sands of the desert. These suggestions, by one who has had experience, are given for the bone.

Addit was not had the Tuesday preceding that meetings the time to be figured by reference to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel, i., 17, 18, and which book is also referred to in II. Samitel

From the very start in their study, the stu-dents of Science should understand that they in vain will look for the Lord Himself in the mate-rial creation; and that, as concerns the Biblical truths, they also should consider that, in order to disprove their high authority they will need to disprove their high authority they will need some better proof than merely scientific facts from the material world, of which facts they—I am sorry to say—don's know very much anyway. I am just as much interested as any of them in every branch of Science, and I always feel delighted whenever discoverice are made which bear the appearance of Truth; but I must admit that I never yet have found any of these truths which have disproved, to my mind, Biblical truths,—not one. C.O. Lundberg.

Biblical truths,—not one. C.O. Lundberg.

Uncle Damiel's Sharp Son-in-Law.

New Yere Correspondence Boston Journal.

Mr. Drew had a daughter who was a widow and very rich. Her father was trustee, and had the handling of her money. He kept her money with his own, and it was all mixed up financially and speculatively. The lady married a minister, and the father did not object, supposing that a simple-hearted minister wouldn't look very closely into the manner in which his wife's money was invested. He had a rich wife, and that was enough. The man had an eye to Susiness, and as soon as the honeymoon was over he began to overlook his wife's estate. He did not holieve that it was wise or safe that a woman's property should be floating about the street. He called Mr. Drew's attention to the matter, demanded an accounting, and insisted that his wife's property should be immediately and safely invested. The great bear was astonished and indignant, and reminded the minister that he had better attend to his own affairs. He thought that rescuing his wife's property from the maelstrom of speculation, and guarding her against bankruptcy and want, was a part of his business. He pressed the matter till his point was carried, and now the schedule of Mr. Drew's debts does not embrace a million or two due to his daughter. is daughter.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Departs to The Chicago Pribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 7-2p. m.—WHEAT—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Land-Gis.

Liverpool, April 7—Letest.—The leading grain irrellar says there is no relief from the depression which commenced ten days ago. The wheat trade of

the Kingdom remains inactive without general reduc-tion in prices of native description, though foreign in many cases is 6d to 1s per quarter cheaper. Flour stull. The last quotations not obtainable. dull. The last quotations not obtainable.

COTTON—Quiet; 67-16g6 H-16d; saies, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 2,000 American. Sales of the week; 36,000, including 4,000 for export, and 2,000 for speculation; total stock, 853,000, including 502,000 American. Receipts for the week, 141,000, including 109,000 American; actual export, 7,000; amount afficial, 449,000, including 320,000 American; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 3,000; American sales, 22,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending downward.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 30,000 quarters, including 18,000 American. California white wheat, average, 2s 9d@10s; do club, 10s@10s 6d; red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 8s@9s 9d; winter red Western, No. 2 to No. 1, 9s 8d@10s. Flows—Western canal, 22s@36s. Corn—New Western mixed, 25s@36s 3d; old Western mixed, 29s. Oats—American, 3sc 3ds 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Pess—Canadian, 39s 8d@40s.

0s 6d@40s. CLOVER SEED—American, 63@69s. Choves SEED-American, 63,698.
PROVISIONS-Prime mess pork, 57s 6d. Beef-Prime mess, 90s. Lard-American, 61s. Cheese-Fine American, 62s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 53s 9d; short clear, 55s 6d.
TALLOW-Fine American, 41s 8d.
PERSOLEUM-Spirits, 35,42956; refined, 113/6

N-Common, 4%@50; pale do, 16. SPIRITS TURPEN

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—250825142.
LONDON, April 7.—Weather fair.
CONSOLS—Money and account, 26 II-18.
AMERICAN SECURITIES—258, 10514; 167a, 109;
10-40s, 10514; new 5s, 10514; New York Central, 102;
Eric, 173; preferred, 28.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24148.
The grain trade during the past week has been dull and somewhat depressed, notwithstanding the general shortness of supplies. At Manchester wheat, maize, and flour are lower. At Birmingham and Bristol prices are barely maintained. On the Continent trade is quiet.

ends downward.

Paris, April 7.—Rentes—66f 95c.

Frankfort, April 7.—United States Bonds—Non-101%.

ANTWERP, April 6.—PETBOLEUM-31s 6d. ANTWERP, April 6.—PETROLEUM—SIS 6d.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS
New Orleans, April 7.—Cotton—Movement almost suspended by dark and rainy weather; saies, 727 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 10½@10½c; low middling to strict low middling, 11½@10½c; good middling to strict middling, 12½@10½c; good middling to middling fair, 13½@10½c. Receipts, net, 4.130; gross, 5,363; exports constwine, 120; to the Continent, 6,387; to Great Britain, 4,375; stock, 229,544; week's sales, 12,400; receipts, net, 24,336; gross, 26,877; exports, to Continent, 17,539; constwine, 5,188; Great Britain, 25,795.

CHABLESTON, April 7.—Cotton dull; middlings, 125¢c; stock, 19,754 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,400; ex-

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton dull: middlings, 12%c; stock, 19,754 bales; weekly net recaipts, 3,460; exports to Great Britain, 3,960; France, 1,728; to the Continent, 1,300; coastwise, 2,330; sales, 2,530.
SAVANNAH, April 7.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12%c; stock, 25,680 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,580; gross, 3,608; exports to Great Britain, 3,256; to the Continent, 1,265; coastwise, 1,968; sales, 668.
GALVESTON, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c; good ordinary, 10%c; stock, 33,000 bales. SAVANNAR, April 7.—Cotton duli; middlings, 12%c; stock, 25,680 bales; weekly not receipts, 3,588; gross, 6ALVESTON, April 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12%c; good ordinary, 10%c; stock, 35,082 bales; when the Michigan, 31.28 is, 10.2 white Wabsah, 31.25 is, 10.1 white Michigan, 31.26 is, 10.2 is mbor Michigan, 31.26 is mbor Michigan, 31.28 is mbor Mic

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 7.—Wool dull and carier: supply fair: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XXX and shove. 45@46c; X, 45@46c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 43@45c; New York, Mishigan, and Judiaus Western ine, 37%@40c; medium, 42@49c; coarse, 43@44c; combing, washed, 58@62c; combing, unwashed, 42%@43c; Canada combing, 62c; fine unwashed, 42%@43c; Canada combing, 62c; fine unwashed, 45@50c; coarse and medium unwashed, 33@35c; tub-washed, 45@50c; extra and merino pulled, 35@35c; No. 1 and super pulled, 33@35c; Taxas fine and medium, 19%21c; Taxas coarse, 15@50c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, April 7.—Business moderate with domestic commission houses, and quiet with importers. The jobbing trade was fairly active in some departments. Cotton goods were generally steady and unchanged. Fine bleached shirtings were in good demand; prints rather quiet in first hands and market irregular. Cotton dress goods dull. Woolens remain

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKET.
PITTSBURG, April 7. — Pio-Inon—Dull; prices
drooping; No. 1 foundry, \$34.006,35.00, four months;
No. 2, \$22.006,23.00; Gray forge, \$20.006,22.00,
PETROLEUM—Quiet; erude, \$3.20 at Parker's; refined, 14%c Philadeiphia delivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.
CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Petroleum unchanged;
standard white, 110 test, 11%c; prime white, 150 test, 13%c, car-lots, cash.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispetch to The Chicogo Pribme.

New YORK, April 7.—Grain — Whest — Market dull; slighty in buyers' favor; sales small and the following quotations are more or less nominal: \$1.08
61.11 for rejected spring; \$1.0861.15 for ungraded spring; \$1.1261.14 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.1361.15 for No. 3 Milwaukee; \$1.2361.29 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.24
61.27 for No. 2 Northwestern; \$1.2761.28 for No. 2 Milwaukee; \$1.3261.38 for No. 1 spring; \$1.2661.38 for winter red Western; \$1.2761.28 for amber do; \$1.3661.35 for white Western. Rys quiet and firm at 866836 for Western, \$36896 for State, and \$1692 for Canada in bond. Barley dull and declining; sales of 18,000 bu at 69%c for no grade mixed, 70e for new yellow Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 68c for \$0,000 bu no grade mixed, to arrive all next week; graded mixed, no grade mixed, to arrive all next week; graded mix for April 66% was bid, and held at 65%; for May 64% was bid, and held at 65%. Oats without decided change; a little more setive; sales, 38,900 bu at 43% 486 for mixed Western and State, and 46%51c for white Western and State, including rejected at 43c, No.

clear. Lard lower; sales of 200 tes at \$14.05 for pri steam; at the first call for April, \$13.97% was bid, and \$14,15 asked; for May, \$14.05 was bid, and \$14.10 asked; for June, \$14.20 was bid, and \$14.22% asked; for July, \$14.30 was bid, and \$14.35 asked; for August, \$14.40 was bid, and \$14.47% asked: and for per gallon.

Market firm; fair inquiry; Rio quoted at 16@19c in gold; Marsealbo at 16%@19c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules quiet and unchanged; quoted at 3%@3%e for prime.

[To the Associated Press.]

Tallow—Rules quiet and unchanged; quoted as \$\frac{3}{4} \text{\te

and State, 406-10.

Hay-Unchanged.
Hors-Unchanged.
Gnocratis-Coffee-Rio cargoes firm; moderate demand; cargoes, 166-19e in gold; jobbing, 166-29e in gold. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Patroleu's-Dull and pominal; crude, 8%e; refined, 14%e.
Tallow-Steady; 8%68%e.
Tallow-Steady; 8%68%e.
Strained Resin-Firm and unchanged.
Strained Resin-Firm and unchanged.
Strained Resin-Firm and unchanged.
Strained Turerntins-Heavy; 40e.
Edge-Firmer; State and Pennsylvania, 15c; Western, 16%617%e.
Phovisions-Pork easier; new mess, \$23.00 cash; \$22.90 May; \$23.106,28.15 June; \$23.266,23.30 July; \$23.466,23.50 August. Best unchanged. Lard lower; prime steam, \$14.90614.05 cash; \$14.06644.10 May; \$14.206414.25 June.

BUTTER-Steady; Western, old, 17,35e; State do, 20 (238c; new, 27,641c.
Cheresz-Uanhunged.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—SUGAR—Quiet; common, Spec, fair, 75/c; prime to choice, 73/6834c.

Molasus—Unchanged.
Flour—Dull; superfine, \$3.75@4.00; double, \$4.25@1.50. treble, \$4.625/6.00; choice and family, \$5.25@1.50.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; held at \$2.65.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; held at \$2.65.

CORN-Easy; 57660c.

BRAN—Quist; 70c.

HAX—Duil; prime \$15.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—FORK dull and lower; \$22,50@54.50.

Provisions—Fork dull and lower; \$22,50@54.50.

Provisions—Fork dull; 7%c; \$c; 12%@13%c. Bacon duil; 10c; 13%c; 13%c. Hame duil; sugar-cured, 14%c. Each quiet; ierce, refined, 14%c. keg, 15c.

RICE—Quiet; common to prime Louisians, 2%c 6%c.

Corres—Demand moderate; ordinary to prime, 15%@18%c.

Baltimore, April I.—Flous—Firm; sollys and un changed.

Grain-Wheat stoady and firm; Pennsylvania red.

1.000,155; others unchanged. Corn-Wastern fairty

and heavy; Western white, 45@48c; mixed, 40@43c. Bye quiet and steady; 80@82c. HAX—Dulf and unchanged. HAX—Dull and unchanged.

HAX—Dull and unchanged.

Bulk mesis bominal: shoulders, \$25,00233.35.

Bulk mesis bominal: shoulders, \$25,0023.35.

124,613%0. Bacon—Shoulders, \$10,00: clear rib, 13,60; hama 18,316c. Lard firm; refined, 14%0: crude, none offering.

BUTTER—Scarce and strong; Western extras, 386400: fresh, 35,637c.

PHTROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$3,00; refined, 14%0.

COFFES—Strong and quiet; lito, cargoes, 16%,6180; jobbing, 16%,6290.

WHIRKY—Quiet and firm; \$1.12.

maize, and four are lower. At Birmingham and Brissol prices are barely maintained. On the Continent trade is quiet.

Business in Mark Lane is insnimate. Wheat and four lower. Maize arm. Oats steady at an advance of 3d on Tuesday's prices. Malting-barley is higher, and other sorts firm. The whole market tends downward.

Park April 7.—Rewire—68f 95c.

Parks, April 7.—Rewire—68f 95c.

Parks, April 7.—United States Bosde—New Parks, 256 17.

Parks Parks of April 7.—United States Bosde—New Changed. changed.

Petraoleum—Nominal; crude, 11½c; refined, 14½c.

Petraoleum—Nominal; crude, 11½c; refined, 14½c.

Whissy—Iron-bound held at \$1.14.

Burren—Demand active; New York State and Bradford County, Fa., extras, 41½c; firsts, 356.40c; Western extras, 336.40c; firsts, 229.35c; Western rolls, 336.40c; firsts, 229.35c; Western rolls, 336.40c; firsts, 226.35c.

Ecod—Higher; Pennsylvana, New York, Delawara, and Western fresh, 17@18c.

St. Louis, April 7.—Couron—Quiet and unchanged.

od.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; in fair demand; No. 2 red fail, \$1.494 cash; \$1.494 bid April; No. 3 red fail, \$1.374 bid cash; \$1.36 bid April; Gorn firmer; No. 2, 45, 465 (c cash; \$5, 6 April; 45, 465, 6 Cash; 45, 6 April; 45, 465, 6 Apr

—Market dull; No. 2, 34c; rejected, 32c. Rye firm; scarce and wanted; 55c cash; 65½c bld at the close. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHIRKY—Nominally unchanged; \$1.06
PROVERSON—Pork dull and unchanged; jobbing, \$25.00. Lard quiet and unchanged; \$13.75. Bulk meets dull and unchanged. Bacon—Market easier; aboulders, 9½ (29½c; clear rib, 12½(212½c; clear, 136-13½c.

MILWAUREE, April 7.-FLOUR

BUTTER—Duil and unchanged.

SOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

SLOW

BUFFALO, April 7.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and quota-tions entirely nominal. Corn inactive; saking 60c for new on track, and 60c for old in store. Oats quies, Barley quiet, Canada, 906295c.

MILLINERY.

STATE-ST.

WEBSTERS'.

FOR SALE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

A VALUABLE PATENT. Owner going to Europa. New York, New England: States, and Michigan sold. Goods are new being manufactured in Detroit, where every facility will be given for investigation. The State of Illinois alone will sell for more than I sak for my entire interest, and, taking ONE-HALP what I received, for Michigan as a basis, the unsold territory would amount to over \$50,000. Don't fail to investigate; it is one of the best chances ever offered for speculation. Must sell before May 1, for reason above given. Call on or address.

J. COWMAN, 254 Woodward-ev., Detroit, Mich. SODA WATER APPARATUS

Cor. Elm and Frankin \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200.

Wall St. Caricatures. A New Book, 48 pages, containing 14 engraved tiltus trations, with information ros spook spzeulations price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, rams b mail.

TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

CIGARS.

Sealed proposals for putting in seam-heating separation in the College building, said proposals to include all labor and material connected with the putting is of said seam-heating to the secretary of the Board of Trustose on or prior to May I. 1876.

All biddees are required to furnish plans and specifications to accompany each bid.

The Board of Trustose receives to itself the state of the prior of the second prior to th BUSINESS CARDS.

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AMUSEMENTS. THE COLISEUM

TREMENDOUS HIT

of the wonderful SEGRIST MIDGETS who were received on their first appearance last evaning with TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE, and universally acknowleedged by all who saw them the finest symmasts IN THE
WORLD, dither old or young. Considering their extreme youth, they being respectively 4, 7, and 9 years
old, they are truly the WONDERS OF THE AGE,
performing, as they do, the most difficult and daring
feats with all the case, finish, and grace of the oldest
adults in the profession. Also Mous, Segrist's troupe
of taiking dogs, and an immense bill of other specialties. The finest show of the season.
Houses crowded nightly. Come early.
Admission, 25 cents.

ADELPHI THEATRE. This Saturday, April 8, 1876, Grand Pamily Mati IMMENSE SUCCESS OF EDWARD COLEMAN.

In his renowned impersonation of UILLY,
Dramatized from Charles Dickens' Celebrated Stors,
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP, including LITTIA
NELL and THE MARUHIONESS. Bare Scenes by
Strong. Exceptionally Strong Cast,
Previous to the Drams. a Glorious Star Olto. The
LaRue Family, James Daiton, Sam Martin, Wm. A.
Huntley, Thos. J. Ryan, and Heynolds Bros. Prices
as usual: Dress Circle, 56c; Children, 25c. Extra Ladies' Night Sunday, April 3, 1876.
Next week—Uncle Tom's Cabim. In his renowned in

McVICKER'S THEATRE F. B. WARDE. THOMAS WHIFFEN, MISS ELLEN CUMMINS, The Poor Girl's Diary

And the Sparkling Comedicata,
A DEAD SHOT.
Saturday Matinee—LEAP YEAR,
Monday—EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD II,
m now be secured. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS. This afternoon at 2 and to-night at 8. GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK Professedly known as the FAMILY MATINES OF CHICAGO. Monday April 10, return of Chicago's favorite Com-edian, BILLLY RICE.

FOURTH UNITARIAN CHURCH

Hon. Leonard Swett WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN, In the Dime Course, on SUNDAY EVENING, April a SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS. "ORATORS AND ORATORY." McCormick Hall, Sunday, April 9, 3p. m. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

McCORMICK HALL. Centennial Popular Concerts. Opening Night, Thursday, April 13.

Miss Jessica Haskell, Miss V. dePelgrom, My. EdSchultze, Messra Wm. Lewis, M. Etcham, N. Ledechowski, Admission, 25 cents. Tickets on anle Monday at Boot & Sons' Music Company.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT. The Popular Obnects and Popular Admission Price only 25 Cents, Mr. ABTRUB J. CRSSWOLD, Musical Director. In sid of the Good Samaritan Home, Sunday April 9, at 3

PHILAGELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS PHILADELPHIA.

This Hotel is attnated on Walnut street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, having a frontage of 500 feet. It adjoins the magnificent buildings and growness of the University of Peanseylvanis, in the handsomest front of the city. The rooms are large, airy, and new, with a capacity for 2,000 gneets. The solidity of construction and peculiar plan of the house afordin perfect protection against fire or accidens. On the front is a porch 15 feet wide by 500 feet long, overlooking a delightful park. Access can be had to the Cantennial grounds in fifteen minutes by three street-railways. The new depot of the Fennsylvania Railread is less than 1,500 feet from this Hotel. By the care of this railroad guests can arrive at the Exposithe city. Will open for reception of guests on Apri JAMES T. STOVER, Manager,

UNITED STATES HOTEL Forty-second-st., and Columbia & Elm-avs. CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This Elegant Fire-Proof Hotel is now open for the secution of guests. It contains 325 rooms replots with all modern improvements. Visitors to Priladelphis will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable raises. CENTENNIAL LONGING ROOMS—ACCOMMODA tion for contlemen lodgers in newly fitted up primate rooms. Apply at A. BUTZ'S farminase was secons, is South Riseventh-sa., Pailsociphia.

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NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroc, Chicago.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARRIAGE A Private Counseior to the Married or those chous to marry, on the play isological mysteries and revealation of the samal gustern, with the latest complexities. So, This is again agreem, with the latest complexities. So, This is again and contains valuable is already to the contains the contains the contains the contains valuable is already and the contains valuable in the con

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the spacdy curved Seminal Weakness, Loss hood, and all discretes brought on by indiscretic excess. Any druggist has the ingredients Ad DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,2%, New York,

THE CITY.

CENERAL NEWS.

John B. Sherman has sold to Francis H. Root, for \$30,000, 80 by 171 feet on the west side of Michigan avenue, 192 feet north of.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was, at 8 s. m., 44 degrees; 10 s. m., 45; 12 m., 45; 3 p. m., 44; 8 p. m., 39. Barom-Madison street car No. 192, while standing on

the switch near the corner of State and Bandolph streets last evening, caught fire from a lighted match thrown into the bay on the floor, and before the fialmes were extinguished the vehicle was damaged to the extent of \$300. Pairick Devine, employed by the West Chicago

Railway Company, was thrown from a wagon by the horses taking frank, at the corner of Madison and Sangamon streets yesterday afternoon, and fractured his left leg above the ankle. He was taken to the County Hospital.

It was stated in Thursday's paper that a man named Hastings had been run over by a railroad train while drunk, and had his legs cut off, from pital. It appears that his real name was John Dunlap, and that he came here from Cleveland. He was employed in a foundry near where he was hurt, and had left it that evening perfectly sober. The liquor was given him at the hospital after the socident. the effects of which be died at the County Hos

Sir Redmond Barry and the Hon. Augustus Sir Redmond Barry and the Hon. Augustus Morriss. Australian Centennial Commissioners, arrived here yesterday, via the Omaha and California train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, en route to Philadelphia. This road also brought here yesterday, per Omaha, sixteen car-loads of Oriental goods from Japan and China for the Centennial. The run was made with them from Omaha to Chicago in twenty-four hours, which is nearly passenger-train time.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Sanford Green, well known about the Stock-Yarda, while waiking on the top of a car forming part of a cattle train on the Cheago, Burlington & Qunoy Road, lost his balance, and, falling beneath the wheels, was cut in two, and died intantly. He had arrived from the country during the morning with five cars of cattle, and was ttempting to reach the caboose and stop the rain, as some of his stock were in danger. His cody was taken to a house in the vicinity, where he Coroner held an inquest and returned a vertict of accidental death.

dict of accidental death.

Senstor Allison, of Iowa, was in the city yesterday on his return to Washington from Dubuque, where he has been for two or three days attacking to some business matters. The Sentaor was in good health, and left last night for the scene of his labors. He reports the political feeling in Iowa as very quiet. The people are in a great measure undecided, and are waiting for something to turn up. Senstor Allison has had no opportunity for conversation with politicians, and was unable to say how strong the several candidates for the Presidency were. He judged, however, that Blaine, Conkling, and Bristow had considerable of a following, but was unable to say who was ahead.

Supervising Architect Potter arrived in the

unable to say who was shead.

Supervising Architect Potter arrived in the city vesterday morning, being on a tour of inspection in the West and South. To a TRIBUNZ reporter he expressed the fullest satisfaction with the condition of things at the new Custom-House. He said that work under Supt. Burling was progressing as rapidly as could be expected or desired. The quality of the stone used by Mr. Burling was, he thought, much better than that which had been cut previously. There was no danger of a stoppage this next suramer, as there was enough of the last appropriation remaining to carry on operations. Mr. Potter leaves Sunday evening for Grand Rapids, Mich., and goes thence to Albany and New York.

Nelse Hanson and Charles Duer both claimed

and goes thence to Albany and New York.

Nelse Hanson and Charles Duer both claimed the ownership of a yellow dog of absolute worthlessness. They appeared at Justice Foote's gourt to fight it out. "Bring forth the mother of the beast before me!" spake the Judge, and a Constable armed with a come-dog warrant flew to do his bidding. The fond mother behold her offspring for the first time in no one knows how long. Tears filled the eyes of both. They rushed into each other's raws. One suppressed growl, one chaw at each other's cava, and the recognition was complete. The Court was as still as usual, and the Judge reised his voice and spake thus: "That is the mother of that dog. Nelse Hanson, claim your own." Then up spake Charles Duer: "By Allah, it is just Great is Foote, of Adams street," and slowly and sadly he wended his way to Justice Haines to swear out a perjury warrant against Hanson.

studied of cracker made of nour and water ex-clusively, called "mazzoth." This is done in commemoration of the Bible statement that the shildren of Israel, when leaving Egypt, were in such a burry that they had no time to leaven their bread, and had to take it along unleavened.

THE REY. C. V. KELLEY.
The Bev. Charles V. Kelley, whose death was aunounced in these columns yesterday, is enti-tled to a few words of mention as a deserving Christian minister, and for the additional pior Presbyter of this diocese.

nior Presbyter of this diocese.

Mr. Kelley was born in Ireland in 1803, and
was educated in Dublin for the medical profession. He took his degree at Trinity College,
Dublin, but did not long engage in the practice
of medicine before he felt called to the Church,
and was accordingly received into the order of
the pricethood of the Protestant Episcopal
Church.

and was accordingly the relative price price the price though of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Laving determined to remove to America, Mr. Kelley came to New York at a date not now to be exactly ascertained, and shortly after his arrival was made Rector of St. Bartholomew's Caurch, Latayette place, New York City. Dr. Kelley (and, by the way, the title was the medical M. D., and not the clerical D. D.4 for he never received the latter honor), after leaving New York about 1840, went to Tecumsch, Mich., where he remained as Rector of St. Peter's Caurch until about 1845. In the latter year Dr. Kelley removed to Ottawa, Ill., and was made Rector of Christ Church at that place.

After a long and successful pastorate at Ottawa, Dr. Kelley removed to Chicago and began the practice of medicine, in which he was quite successful. After several years of practice, Dr. Kelley resumed the gown and was made assistant minister of Trinity Church. From here he went to Milwankee, where he had charge of St. Paul's Church for some three years. Returning to-Chicago in 1869 or 1870, Dr. Kelley assumed the Assistant Rectoriship of St. James Church, which connection he retained for about a year.

He was present at the last-named place only a few weeks ago.

A long and arduous service of more than a third of a century in the ministry, closed with a peaceful and quiet passing away of the spirit, entitle deceased friends to say of him: "He hath fought the good fight; he has finished his course; he has kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness."

Dr. Kelley's funeral services will be held today at 2 o'clock at St. James Church, corner Case and Huron streets.

ALLEGED FORGERY. MR. PANNIN REAPPEARS.

During the month of February Mr. Thomas

McGovern, a well-known resident of this city, applied to Thomas & Co., real-estate dealers at No. 164 Clark street, to negotiate a loan of \$300. McGovern deposited with Thomas a note for \$5,000, drawn by J. D. Farnum, said to be a real estate dealer at No. 82 Broadway, New York, and a trust deed for land in Reynolds County, Mo., assigned to Farnum by a man named Mason, under power of attorney. Pending the negotia-Western avenue and Kinzie street, placed hi vard in the hands of Thomas & Co. for sale. After some delay an exchange of McGovern's paper for Bignan's coal yard was perfected on the basis of \$675 for the latter, which was turn purchased some lots opposite the rolling mills from Thomas, and all hands were apparently satisfied. At the conclusion of the transaction McGovern suddenly became in-Thomas & Co. particularly were soliciton him. Thomas & Co. particularly were solicitous as to the whereabouts of the coal yard purchaser, and exhausted every resource to obtain an audience. They addressed him notes through the mail, but for some unexplained reason they remained unanswered. Bepeated call at his office and residence failed to elicit any satisfactory result, and as a final resort the firm employed a detective named Baggs to find him.

sort the firm employed a detective named Bags to find him.

The latter ascertained that other powers of attorney for the sale of the Missouri property hypothecated by McGovern were extant, and claims to have procured one of these documents from James Fannin, residing at No. 99 Chicago avenue. When this was brought to the knowledge of Thomas & Co., that firm caused the arrest of Fannin and also swore out a warrant for McGovern. On proceeding to the house of Fannin they found he was out, and determined to await his return. Prior to that event a search of the premises was made, which resulted in the discovery of blank powers of attorney, blank deeds, abstracts, etc. in various stages of completion, come signed and sealed in blank. When Fannin returned he was piaced under arrest, and requested his wife to "look out for the papers," to which she responded that the officers had discovered all, when he remarked, "We're deed and gone," and was taken to the Madison Street Station. He was brought before Scully vesterday morning and held in \$5,000 bail until the 17th inst.

McGovern has not been arrested, but if the case is prosecuted his apprehension will be secured beyond question. He is a young man, whose father is one of the wealthiest landowwers in the city, and whose brother is employed by the county, but he is poor. Some time ago it is said that he wrote to Faroum asking the loan of some money to enable him to go into business, *F. being a relative. The latter stated in reply that he hadn't the money then to loan, but advanced him the note and deed spoken of above to raise money on, with the understanding that they should be redeemed by McGovern and returned to the legal owner by the 5th of next month. He left his home two days ago, and has not been seen since.

Thomas & Co. are real estate and patent agents on Clark street, and think that Fannin is a the bottom of the vingination of Fannin, who forged the note and trust-deed. Fannin is a character well known in criminal annals as a forger. After R. K. Turner began

CREGIER.

TESTERDAY'S DEVELOPMENTS. There was considerable excitement yesterday in respectable circles over the rumor that the Pre-tender to the Mayoralty of this great and won-derful city had decided to dispense with the ser-vices of Dewitt C. Cregier, the Chief Engineer Last evening began the Hebrew feast Passover or Easter (Peasch). This holiday continues eight days, of which the first two and last two days are full, and the intermediate four semi-holidays. During this entire time the orthodox laraclites abstain from eating leavened bread or anything that is leavened. They use instead a kind of cracker made of flour and water excluding called "magnetic." This is done in

made peremptory by the determination of the Mayor.

The cause of Cregier's sudden descent from popularity to his present] position—on the ragged edge waiting to be bounced—is not at all clear. The reasons assigned by the Mayor, and President Prindiville of the Board of Public Works, are not sufficient to warrant the dismissal of a servant who has faithfully performed his duties for so long a term as Mr. Cregier. They say that it was because they intend to cut off all high-priced men whose services can in anyway be dispensed with; and another reason given is that Cregier is opposed to all new inventions, and particularly opposed to a patent smoke-consumer which the firm of Huff & Ladin are trying to induce the city to buy. They are convinced that with this consumer a wast amount of fuel could be saved, while on the other hand Cregier claims that it racks the boilers, and during the four weeks it was on trial at the Water-Works it did considerable damage to them. These facts, he states, will be substantiated by many other recominent engineers, and bouler-makers in the

The first reason assigned is no reason at all, inasmuch as they intend to appoint Assistant Engineer Trautman to the place made vacant by Cregier's removal. The firm of Huff & Laftin are the owners of the Horatio M. Smith patent formerly managed by the firm of Lester & Than do not done that they were instrucregier's removal. The Brind of Hull & Limin are the owners of the Horatio M. Smith patent formerly managed by the firm of Lester & Smith. They do not deny that they were instrumental in procuring the discharge of Cregier, and promise many rich developments when Mr. Smith returns home from a visit to Cieveland. In the meantime, Mr. Cregier maintains his position, and refuses to recognize the authority of the Mayor's letter asking him to resign, claiming that his employers are the Board of Public Works. Yesterday afternoon Ald. Heath, Spalding, and R. Stone, and Judge Hale called upon Mr. Prindiville to ascertain the true cause of the removal, but no satisfactory answer was given them, and they departed wondering what next demonstration the Pretender was about to make. Cregier's cause will undoubtedly be taken up by his hundreds of friends, Masonic and otherwise, and before long Mayor Colvin will find out precisely where Cregier belongs.

The Grand Jury is still engaged with the regu-

lar docket cases, all of which are of a petty char-

again on the claim docket, to the exclusion of all Jake Behm sent word to the County Collector yesterday that he wanted to pay his taxes in full, amounting to between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The Joint Committee on Education and Public Buildings will visit Englewood Tuesday to

lie Buildings will visit Englewood Tuesday to look after the condition of the county boarding-house and the Normal School.

The Road-Inspectors yesterday authorized the owners of the Rosebill gravel-road to again commence collecting toil, the road having been put in good condition. The gates had been open several weeks.

Architect Egan yesterday submitted to the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities plans for a new kitchen and laundry for the Insane Asylum, to cost about \$27,000. Action was deferred for the present.

given to arguments to the jury. Col. Juess closes the argument for the presecution timorning, when the case will go to the jury.

Anticipating the proposed petition to the County Board to abolish township organization in the county, the County Attorney, disputing the authority and power of the Board over the matter, has advised the members of the Board to deny the petition and let the question go to the Supreme Court for settlement.

Contractor Guerten, at the Insane Asylum, handed in yesterday a little bill for "extras" to the County Board, amounting to over \$3,000. Some of the items looked suspicious, and some members of the Committee thought they had once been paid, and a wrangling discussion on the subject was brought to a close by laying the bill over.

The County Commissioners were looking The County Commissioners were looking around yesterday for suitable quarters, as they are about to be crowded from their old place by the County Treasurer, who wants more room. It was agreed finally to move into the room now occupied by the Clerk to the Board, and to provide a place for the County Attorney in the back office of the Clerk of the Crimmal Court.

office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court.

The "exparts" employed to investigate the Recorder's office yesterday took their mysterious report out of a Commissioner's pocket to attach their affidavits to it. No one has yet been allowed to see the report, except a select few, though the public is supposed to have some interest in it. The Committee on Public Records was yesterday informed of the return of Mr. Galvin to the city, and it is barely possible that he will be called on to testify before a report on the investigation is made to the Board.

Commissioner Burdick was around yesterday, fresh from a canvass of the State in the interest

Commissioner Burdick was around yesterday, fresh from a canvase of the State in the interest of the Greenback party. He was feeling unusually well, and predicted that very soon every-body would be wearing green eaps, typical of their love for the defusion he bugs. He also dilated somewhat on the recent South Town election, and managed to make his talk profitable, for before he got through he had staked what greenbacks he had upon his person as a wager that Mike Evans had been elected Collector, or would be counsed in. His principal victims were the County Attorney and Commissioner Holden.

sioner Holden.

At a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service yesterday, a committee was appointed to confer with the city authorities with a view to getting power to de the piling for the city's half of the dome of the new Court-House, apon the recommendation of the srchitect that it was important that the entire piling should be done before any of the concrete was laid. Incidental to this action the Court-House problem was discussed in an informal way. The general feeling was that the county should take charge of and construct the entire building, and then either sell or rent the city its portion.

county should take charge of and construct the entire building, and then either soil or rent the city its portion.

THE SIONS OF TROUBLE.

A lively fight is just now in progress between Architect Cochrane and some of the members of the County Board, growing out of the work on the new County Hospital. The disagreement started with the architect's alleged favoritism for Sexton, which Cochrane has, however, denied in the recent letting of the hospital work, and has gone so far as to arouse in the minds of some a grave suspicion that everything is not as it should be between the architect and the county. Exception has been taken to his conduct also since the award to Sexton, wherein it is claimed that he tried to smuggle into his contract as architect a stupulation giving himself power to relet the Sexton contract in the event of Sexton's failing, and another taking all power out of the hands of the Board over the work. Two attempts were made, so this end, first by crowding in the stipulations in printing, which was discovered and ordered erased, and, second, by embodying the same provisions in writing, which was also discovered and ordered eliminated. To still further shake the confidence of the Board, the architect is said to have taken an indue interest in pushing the auditing of a bill of Multog, one of the contractors, for "extras," very recently. He said to the Board that the bill was correct, etc., but when called upon its certify to it he backed down under the forcer of an intimation that if it was certified to it would lead to an investigation. Finally, however, he looked over the bill, and after erasing all of the items except two, amounting to something over \$200, be certified to it. It was not audited even then, and the probabilities are that it will not be, for the reason that an investigation and examination of the work disclosed the fact that it is unjust, and that the labor purporting to have been done was not done. The end is not yet, and the further the quarrel goes the warmer't gets. If it result

THE CITY-HALL

The City Collector took in about \$500 yester Mike Evans handed over another \$25,000 yes

terday to the City Treasurer. Water rents yesterday were \$1,886, and receipts from the City Collector \$500.

The Mayor was absent from his office yester-The Board of Public Works issued an esti-mate of \$2,500 yesterday to Murphy & Co., con-The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division and the Committee on Schools are called for Monday at 2 p. m. in the City Clerk's office. The Finance Committee will meet at the request of the Mayor this afternoon

at 2:30 o'clock.

When Comptroller Hayes left New York be telegraphed to Boston bankers for loans at a fair rate of interest, and they in turn sent to Wirt Dexter, of this city, for an opinion as to the legality of the certificates and the general character of the Administration. He replied that there was some doubt as to the propriety of issuing certificates, and that the Administration was a thoroughly demoralized one. Yesterday Comptroller Hayes visited Mr. Dexter at his office, and endeavored to induce him to withdraw from the stand he had taken. As the conversation was private the particulars could not be learned, but it is certain that Mr. Hayes failed to point out to Mr. Dexter any reason why he should retract.

There seems to be nothing new in relation to 1 2:30 o'clock.

There seems to be nothing new in relation to the financial embarrassment of the city, and no negotiations for loans are reported. The clerks of the City-Hall and many employee are grumbling. Iperhaps with good cause, having received no salarjes for the past two months. The lack of funds will at least tend to force comparative temperance upon some of The lack of funds will at least tend to force comparative temperance upon some of them. The Comptroller is arranging the form for the city certificates hereafter to be issued. The school-teschers will receive a part of their February salaries to-day or early next week, \$25,000 being in the hands of School-Agent Chase to be disbursed among them. The money does not come from the general fund, but is the accumulated receipts for rents, etc., of school property. The time when a "dividend" will be made among other public servants is at present regarded as far distant. is at present regarded as far distant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A meeting of the Chicago Froebel Association will be held in the Athenaum lecture-room

held at 922 Wabash avenue this afternoon at 2 The Rev. W. J. Erdman will conduct the Sun-day-school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "The Day of Pente-

Horace White, Esq., will lecture before the College of Law, No. 77. Clark street, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, on "Commercial and Financial Crises."

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by Prof. Colbert, of this city, on "Proctor and Gunning—Their Life-Work; How They Perform It, and What It Is Worth." Prof. William Mathews, the popular anthor of "Getting On in the World," will lecture to-morrow afternoon in McCormick Hall before the Sunday Lecture Society, on "Orators and Oratory." Admission 10 cents.

The old members of the Garden City Base-Ball Club are requested to meet at the south-west corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelftn street at 8 p. m. sharp, to elect officers and

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society will be held to-morrow evening in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church (the Rev. Dr. Tiffany's), on Indiana swenne, near Twenty-fourth street. The annual discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of the Pirst Presbyterian Church. the First Presbytarian Church.

The Sabbath afternoon Gespel temperance meeting, conducted by the Weman's Temperance Union, will be hald Sunday afternoon as 8 o'clock in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, and will be addressed by Mrs. Barker (formerly a missionary to Assam) and by Mrs. O. B. Schuyler.

The fifth Sunday afternoon concert in aid of the Good Samaritan Home will be given under the management of Mr. Arthur J. Croswold at Hooley's Theatre, Sunday, at 3 o'clock. As these concerts occur at a convenient hour, are not of wearisome lemrth, and present superior musical attractions, they are regarded with great favor by all lovers of good music.

The North Side Sunday-school teachers have been holding a weakly meeting, with considerable success, for the purpose of studying the uniform lessons as taught in the majority of the city Sabbath schools. This evening the meeting is to be held in the church corner Chicago avenne and LaSalle street, and to be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson. This being a union gathering, all are welcome who choose to attend.

The congregation of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, located corner Oak and Vincences avenues, will occupy their building to-morrow (Sabbath) for the first time after the alterations which have been in progress the past three weeks. The seating capacity of the building has been aimoet doubled, and it has been made attractive in many ways. The annual pew-renting will take place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CRIMINAL.

T. B. Evans was yesterday held in bonds of \$500 to keep the peace by Justice D'Wolf. There is a warrant in Justice Haines' court for he arrest of Nelse Hanson, who is charged by

Charles Lucr with committing perjury concern-

Justice Foote has a warrant for the arrest of Don inick Davey, who played puglist on election-day and smashed the nose of H. T. Howe, who was peaceably doing nothing. Luke Brennan, another hitter, will be tried on the 11th of this mouth for a similar assault.

wonth for a similar assault.

W. B. McDenough was yesterday held for further appearance before Justice Haines to answer to the charge of larceny preferred by Cariton Drake, of Hyde Park, who claims that McDonough saized and took two horses, one wagon, one set of double-harness, and four milk cows, thereby committing larceny as ballee. His further trial takes place on the 12th inst.

William McCarthy, John Foster, and Charles Williams will not work hotels for some time, and Williams will not work hotels for some time, and gnesse will, consequently, feel the more secure. The two first named have had the run of Woods' Hotel, opposite Field & Leiter's, as bell-boys, for several months, while Williams has officiated in a similar capacity at the Commercial. During that time they have collected revolvers, jewelry, etc., which awaits an owner at the Central, where the thievish trinity also tarry.

Dr. E. E. Brunson, from Ganges, Allegan County, Mich., was wandering about the streets hunting for the Public Library, and by some uaccountable blunder got inside of the house of Ed Griffin, who very scientifically perched upon the frame of the roaming Granger, and did effectually bounce him. Brunson had him ar-rested for assault before Justice Foote, and Griffin was fined \$3 and costs, when the pair shock hands, and all past difficulties were buried.

An unknown passer of bogus checks is mak-An unknown passer of bogus checks is making things lively about the city, and has thus thus far evaded arrest. Sometimes he adopts the name of J. J. Howard, at other times the firm name of A. Meyer & Son, and so insinuating is his address that he never fails to win. Detectives have been in pursuit of him for a fortnight, and have not yet run him to cover. He is said to be below the medium height, a blonde, well dressed, and pleasant in his conversation.

SUBURBAN.

The election Tuesday passed off quietly, and produced the most satisfactory results. The straight ticket was elected throughout, and the stitutional growlers and opponents of improvement are once more required to take back seats and let the town move on. It was the most complete victory ever won by the party of law and order and respectability, and leaves the disaffected in a demoralized condition. The ote was as follows :

For Assessic Cond.

For Commissioner—F. F. Canda, 409; Thomas Stagg, 140.

For Collector—Cacar Charles, 414; N. Kranz, 134.

For Clerk—H. C. Bradley, 402; J. J. Wilson, 146.

Bri School Trustee—J. N. Hills, 338; J. Turner, 194.

Pirst Boad Overseer—L. Kennedy, 427; J. Fountain,

inger, 119.
Third Boad Overseer—N. Hansen, 431; J. Schpelder, 118.
Pound-Master—Geo. Williams, 406; Conrad Schnell,

The school election Saturday for a Board of Education in the First District resulted in the choice of five members as follows: Mesers. C. H. Cram, E. D. Coxe, Thomas Molding, Thomas Shirley, and — Payne. The sixth place, was not filled, as there was a tie between Meners. Mooney and Petrie, and a special election will be held to fill the vacancy Saturday, at the same hours and place. Mr. Mooney should be elected to this remaining position. As a Director he has devoted much time during the past year to the schools of the district, especially the one in his neighborhood, and has labored solely for their interest, and that of the town. For this reason some few soreheads want him defeated. He is too houses for them.

The new Board of Village Trustees, elected March 20, met for the first time Monday evening, April 3, at the Clerk's office. The Board organized by choosing Ierael Smith Chairman, and F. J. Fillbert Clerk of the Board. The saloon-ticense for the ensuing year was fixed at \$200. After the transaction of some minor business, the Board adjourned to meet the first Monday in May. The following gentlemen constitute the new Board: I. Smith, President: W. H. Lytie, Tresaurer; J. W. Decker, John Loges, M. Schaeffer, Trustees, and F. J. Filbert, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT.

The concert at McCormick Hall last evening
by Gilmore's Military Band was more successful both musically and in point of attendance, tha the one of the previous evening. The hall was crowded, nearly every seat being occupied. Mr. Gilmore has given his time, energy, and judgment to organizing a military band in the United States that will be able in the United States that will be able to compete with similar organizations of Europe. In this he has succeeded in a remarkable degree, bringing some of the best instrumentalists in the country togother, and, after severe drilling and practicing, they are now able to compete with other military bands that have been here, and with favorable results to themselves. The programme last evening was rich and varied, and divided about equally between classical and popular selections. It was altered expressions.

been here, and with favorable results to them selves. The programme last evening was rich and varied, and divided about equally between classical and popular selections. It was altered somewhat from the original one, the overture to Beethoven's "Coriolan" being substituted for the overture to "Tannhaeuser," and on account of the greediness of the audience,—who not only were not satisfied with double and triple encores.—the caprice heroique "The Awakening of the Lion," by Kowsky, was played between the tenth and eleventh numbers. The most enjoyable of the numbers played by the band were the "Awakening of the Lion;" "Reminiscences" from Meyerbeer's opera; and Weber's "Invitation a la Danse," which were played with exciting and inspiring effects, and a remarkable degree of finish. The passages usually given on violins were very smoothly played with plenty of coloring, while the diminuendos and crescendos were almost perfect.

Mr. Levy, by his brilliant cornet-playing, carried off, as usual, the solo honors of the evening, if the number of encores is any criterion by which to judge. His number was his own "Leviathan Polka," and for the inevitable triple encore he played Schubert's "Ave Maria," "The Carnival," with some very peculiar variations of his own, and "Home, Sweet Home." "The Ave Maria" was probably the most artistically played of any of his selections, showing his truly wonderful technique to the best advantage, while it was played with more feeling and soul than is usual with him. Mr. Arbuckle played Weber's (co-called) "Last Waltz," with variations, and, for an encore, "Robin Adair." Mr. E. a. Le Febre, who is very likely the only man in the United States who can play the saxophone well, rendered an air and variations in an artistic style, showing that the saxophone well, rendered an air and variations in an artistic style, showing that the saxophone while heads of an artist is worthy of a place in the concert-room. The charming and gifted vocalist, Miss Emma C. Thursby, created quite a furore by her exc

the Proch composition abounds were mastered in an easy and graceful manner. Such a pure, true, and rich quality of tone is seldom heard here, and it is a pity that our concert-goers do not have more concompring for heaving her. Sha here, and it is a pity that our concert-goers do
not have more opportunities of hearing her. She
will sing at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Church
this year, and will receive the largest salary
ever paid a church-einger in America.

Persons of refined tastes (?) who left the hall
before the concert was over missed the rare on

Persons of refined tastes (?) who left the ball before the concert was over missed the rare opportunity of hearing that grand (?) and classical (?) work "The Skidmore Guarda." The band leaves this morning for Omaha, where it gives one concert; from there it goes to Sait Lase City, where it will give another, and thence to San Francisco, where it remains two weeks. This is a trip which has never been undertaken by a musical organization of its size before. On the way home it will give one concert in this city. May they have a safe trip and a successful one.

BEECHER.

The Brooklyn and New York Congre gational Associations Adopt Resolu-tions Concerning the Scandal— Whereat Drs. Budington and Storrs draw. New York, April 7.—At the meeting of the

New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Ministers, yesterday, in the Church o the Puritage, the resolution of Prof. Martin, which provided for an investigation of Mr. Beecher's acts by a commission of five from the Association, was lost. The Rev. George Whipple, the Moderator,

his name had been mentioned in connection with the Commission to investigate the scandal, and that he wished to decline to serve. The resolutions offered by Dr. Henry Storrs

read a letter from the Rev. R. S. Storrs, which

Resolved, That a commission of five be now appointed by this Association, and requested to publicly invite any parties believed or professing to have evidence, or any knowledge of evidence, not already investigated before the civil court, to present the same before the Commission, and the said Commission be requested to give to them, or any parties bringing definite charges against Mr. Beecher, whatever assistance may seem to be called for to these parties and proper to the Commission, in order to make such a presentation of the same before that Commission as

laying the same before that Commission of Invastigation.

Resolved, That if those who claim to have evidence,
or to be able to substantiate the charges of immorality
against Mr. Beecher, shall inovingly fail or refuse to
make use of this or other means for bringing such
charges or evidence before that Commission of Investigation, this Association, in the absence of further
light, must hold itself amply justified in utterly condemning these charges, allegations, and insinuations
and rumors, as faise and slanderous, and in defending
Mr. Beecher as a worthy, honorable, and beloved member of this body.

Resolved, That R. S. Storrs, W. I. Budington, L.
Smith Hobart, R. S. Stors, and N. W. Vergen be appointed as this Commission, and carnestly request
them to set for this Association.

Dr. Budington argued against the resolutions, because they committed the Association
to the findings of the Advisory Council, which
indings he believed were not at all Gongregational. He believed in dealing with the matter
as was proposed by the Andover Church.

Mr. Beecher said that he yielded to no one in
the question of the feeling of the Congregational churches, for he believed that he understood
what it was. The policy was not in the least endangered by the proposition before the Association. "You might as well say that an appropri-

dangered by the proposition before the Associa-tion. "You might as well say that an appropri-ation to clean the North Erver would split the

Allegheny Mountains.
Dr. Budington—" No one is speaking of go-Dr. Budington—"No one is speaking of go-ing out."

Mr. Beecher said that his advises were that the churches in the West and Northwest were a unit, a steadfast brotherhood. He beheved to-day that the Congregationslism represented in the Advisory Council was the real old Puritan Congregationslism, and that represented by Dr. Budington, the Andover Church, and others was a new Congregationslism, something en-tirely novel, unknown, and untried in the churches.

hurches.
The discussion lasted throughout the day, and at 5 o'clock the resolutions were adopted to vote of 15 to 9, when the following protest

s appointed a Commission to co-operate with the ommission of the late Advisory Council, so-called, or the investigation of charges against the Rev. Hen-Commission of the late Advisory Council, so-called, for the investigation of charges against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher;
WHENERAS, It is the settled conviction of the undersigned that the calling of the Council by a church to consider its administration of discipline in cersain cases, without the agency or concurrence of the persons affected by that discipline, is a vacation of the fundamental principle of Congregational orders which regards it as the right of the humblest individual to have a part in the selection of any Council in which he or she is to be judged; and,
WHEREAS, FURTHERMORE, There is no reason, in our judgment, to think that an investigation organized thus, in justice, if carried out by an agency hitherto nuknown to our churches, can result in anything more than another of those superficial inquiries which have already provoked so much of public disministration;

The undersigned, members of this Association, do hereby enter their earnest and solemn protest, on grounds of both conscience and of judgment, against the aforesaid action of this body, as wrong in principle, and likely only to result in an increase of suspicion and to embarrass the future action of the body in deciding, as we are solemnly bound to do, on the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher.

Prof. Martin submitted resolutions in favor of ecclesiastical doctrines, the opposite of those espoused by Plymouth Church and its Connoil, and they were tabled.

Drs. Budington, McFarland, Taylor, and Storrs then sent the Moderator a letter, in which they withdrew from the membership of the New York and Brooklyn Association.

ROCKFORD.

License and Prohibition—An Inter-esting Election—The Cost of Run-ning Rockford's Water-Works—Re-sult of the Town Election—Another Candidate for Circuit Clerk-Post

Office, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicage Tribuna.

Rockford, Ill., April 7.—Congressional matters have somewhat subsided in Rockford this week, to give way to the all-absorbing topic, license or prohibition. It is safe to say that such an exciting election as the one we anticipate next Monday has never taken place in th Forest City. Our local statesmen on both sides have for some time been laying their plans for this campaign. It was generally supposed that the Hon. Robert H. Tinker, the present efficient Mayor, would head the ticket for the Citizene' party (License party), but that gentleman not returning from a month's absence, it was deemed prudent to try another candidate, and accordingly the Hon. 8. G. Bronson, a gentleman of the character, and a man of considerable ability as an orator and presiding officer, was nominated to head the citizens' party. The other gentlemen head the citizens' party. The other gentlemen who belong to this side of the question are: Alderman, Second Ward, Seely Perry; Fourth Ward, Charles O. Upton; Sixth Ward, the Hon. John Lake. The ticket of the Prohibitionists is not such a strong one so far as ability is concerned, and is entirely made up of one-idea men, whose entire object is to force upon our community have which in themselves are unjust and distasteful to a large portion of the educated men of Rockford, and which cannot be enforced. WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN THE WATER-WORKS.

men of Rockford, and which cannot be enforced.

what it costs to bun the water-works. It may not be uninteresting to know what it costs the Rockford Holly Water-Works, especially when one remembers the difficulties and opposition encountered in putting them in. The following shows: From Ang. I, 1875, to April I. 1876, 81,044,67 gallone pumped; cost of coal, \$969.94, or \$1.19 per 1,000 gallons. It is comforting to know that Rockford pumps water 50 per cent cheaper than any other city. In New Bedford it costs \$2.70 per 1,000 gallons, and in every town, so far as your correspondent is unformed, it costs more than in Rockford. Economy is wealth.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

Economy is wealth.

THE TOWN ELECTION.

At the town election held last Tuesday the following candidates were elected: For Supertisor, A. Catlin Spanford; Town Clerk, James G. Manlove; Assessor, James Ferguson; Town Collector, Thomas Bell.

In a previous letter your correspondent intimated that if a really popular man came forward he could easily procure the nomination of Circuit Clerk. The right man has announced himself, Dr. Thomas W. Butler, of Pecatonica, is the last candidate in the field. This gentleman was one of the first settlers in the county, a staunch Republican and a man of unblemished character. If the Republicans nominate him, it will help their ticket all through the county, and the cutlook now is that he will be nominated beyond a doubt. But leaving political news for a

moment, it is a great pleasure to glance at the wonderful advancement Rockford is making.

INCREASE IN POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

A few days ago the Post-Office Department called for a report of the Rockford Postmaster. The report shows the amount of postage stamps and stampéd envelops sold during the quarter ending June 30, 1875, was \$5,376.57; the amount received from same sources during quarter just closed was \$6,729.69,—an increase of \$1,354.12. During the year no less than \$17.044.75 has been paid over to the Government after the salaries and expenses of the office has been deducted. The money-order and registered letter business is nearly as large as Aurora and Dubuque combined, while we lead Bloomington, Cairo, Springfield, and indeed every other city in the State except Chicago, Peoria, and Quincy.

STATE AFFAIRS.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. COLUMBUS, O., April 7.—In the House to-day the following bills were passed: Senate bill to abolish the office of State Gas Inspector, and to provide for local inspection; Senate bill to al-low persons dealing in flour to use a private brand; House bill to punish by fine and impris comment all persons who get upon moving rail-road trains in violation of law. A bill was in-troduced to repeal the County Officers' Fee bill,

troduced to repeal the County Officers' Fee bill, which became a law yesterday.

In the Senate, the House amendments to the Burns Senate bill to limit municipal expenditures were agreed to, and the bill is now a law. The following bills passed: Senate bill to provide for equalizing sentences of Common-Pleas Courts; House bill authorizing County Commissioners to regulate the hauling of heavy burdens over free turnpike roads: House bill to make it a misdemeanor to interfere with laying railroad tracks.

make it a misdemeanor to interfere with laying railroad tracks.

A message was received from the Governor nominating Joseph Perkius of Chyahoga, John W. Andrews of Franklin, C. J. Albright of Guernsey, Charles Boesel of Angliza, and Murray Shipley of Hamilton, to be members of the Board of State Charities; also, nominating P. B. Buell, of Washington, to be Trustee of the Athens Lunatic Asylum. The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 7.—Two days of norther wind has made a wonderful change in our agri cultural prospects. Should the present dry weather continue for a day for two longer we

weather continue for a day for two longer we shall be able to get unto the fields. Everything, however, must be late. Corn is not all husked. and vast quantities must be delivered in town to fill contracts. When it does begin to come there will be no end of it.

Special Duspatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
Detriorr, April 7.—To-day the Sheriff, by fore-closure of mortgage, took possession of the German Daily Journal office of this city, and now has it on his hands.

The Michigan Masonic Mutual Benefit Society to-night elected L. H. Baily, of South Haven, President; J. B. H. Bradshaw, of Detroit, Treasurer; and L. C. Prosser, of Detroit, Secretary. Over fifty lodges are now in the Association, which is prosperous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 7.—Lumbering operations are about suspended, and men are coming out of the woods. A two-thirds stock has been put in in this section of the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Paxron, Ili., April 7.—Robert Miller, indicted for forgery, was tried at the present term of the Circuit Court and acquitted.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., April 7.—Melvin Burtis, of this city, started this evening at 10 o'clock, in Phoenix Hall, to walk twenty-four hours, in rhich time he will endeavor to walk 100 miles Among the spectators are His Honor Mayor Werden and lady, and the Common Council. Burtis accomplished his first mile in 11:40, and was accompanied by Horace Wickham, Jr. This is the first attempt at public nedestrianism Waukeran has ever indulged in, and is therefore the principal topic of conversation.

Powerful Printing Presses. The prosperity of Chicago newspapers is shown by the demands made upon them, from time to time, for the extension of their printing facilities. The Inter-Ocean, seeing, in its steady increase of circulation, that the time is not far distant when the great eight-cylinder Hoppress, on which the paper has heretofore been printed, will be entirely inadequate, resterday, through its manager. Mr. Nixon, contracted with the Bullock Printing Press Company of Philauelphia for two of their new perfecting presses with all their late improvements. The cost, including stereotyping apparatus, is \$42,000, and the presses are to be delivered within the next three months.

A Brilliant Occasion The coming art and social event is the open-ing of Brand's magnificent new photographic art gallery, situated on Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. This occurs next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and even-

Music.

The Root & Sons Music Company offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of anything in the line of musical merchandise, sheet music, planos, and organs. Their extensive establishment at 6 State street is a point of interest.

ALFACAS—A very superior line; the very best offered this season.

LINENS—A very complete line, including Table Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Irish Goods, Gents' and Every Spring Styles Hats and Chap. Underware, Ladies' Fancy Underware, Standard Prints, Hamburgs, Traveling-Bags, Welting Cords, Notions, Plated Goods, Outlert, Gents' Furnishings.

HOSIERY—The largest line to be found in the city, including all grades and varieties of Man's, Wencein's, Missoc', and Children's Wear.

Several bales ½ and 4-4 Superior Brown Muslim's close out.

A Full line in 2 and 3 plys, Cotton Goods, etc., Standard Prints, etc.

Sale at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabashew. "Sweet is the Breath of Spring, but sweeter far" the tone of the Pelton & Pomercy organ. For the family these are the cheapest and best organs made. Pelton & Pomercy, 231 State street,

Decay's Effacing Finger.
will never mar the teeth that are brushed daily with
Odoriferous Sozodont. It lends a floral fragrance to

the breath as well as protects the teeth from corrosio

Lundborg's Perfumes are like natural flowers and bouquets

KELLY-On Thursday, April 6, the Rev. Charles Case and Huron streets, on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

AFFELD—On Friday, 7th inst., of scarlet fever,
Ernest Francis, son of Charles E. and Helen Waite
Affeld, aged 2 years and 11 months.
Funeral from parenta' residence, No, 151 Rumsey
street, Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 p. m., by carriages to
Rosehill, Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEIL—At her late residence, No. 433 West Fourteenth street, Lucy A., beloved wife of Thomas J. Neil.

Funeral Sunday, April 9, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend.

37 New Bedford (Mass.) papers please copy.

RYAN—April 7, 1876, Mary M., beloved wife of Peter Byan.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 369 West Fourteenth street, Sunday, April 9, at 9 a. m., by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

ECKSTORM—April 6, at 6 p. m., of scarlet fever. Theodore, son of P. F. and K. Eckstorm, aged 2 years.

Funeral from residence of parents, corner of Lewis and Frederick streets, Saturday, 5th first., at 2 p. m.

ANDERSON—April 7, Frank E., youngest son of A. L. and Clara E. Anderson, aged 2 years 11 months and 18 days.

Funeral service at parents' residence, No. 444 West

and 18 days.

Funeral service at parents' residence, No. 444 West
Erie street, Sunday, 9th inst., at 1:30 p. m.

BELDAM—The funeral of the late Mrs. Ann Beldam
will take place from No. 1368 South Dearborn streets
Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwood THOMPSON—April 6, William F. Thompson, Funeral from Mercy Hospital, Saturday, April 8, at 10 a.m.

DUFFIELD—In this city, April 7, 1876, Mary E., beloved wife of John G. Duffield, aged 27 years.

Funeral from No. 273 West Bandolph street to-day (Saturday), at 9:30 a.m., and from St. Patrick's Church at 10 a.m.; thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

Notice of funeral in the evening papers. MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-CHRAP FOR CASH, first-class black walnut bar, mirror, and shalving, with cornices. Address this morning only to E 38, Trib-une office.

W ANTED—TO PURCHASE A 9-STORY BRICK Widwelling, with good sized lot, not over its miles from old Court-House. Gweers will please address with lowest each price, Box 511 city Post-Office, also state whether part Michigan land will be taken.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 D and upward at 25, 40, 60e per Å. Address orders GUNTHER, Confections, Chiege.

CONFECTIONERY.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The City Central Committee appointed at the hepublican Convention Thursday, consisting of Blod Anthony. Jesse Spaiding, R. B. Stone, Michael Schmitz, Louis Hutt, A. Graham, Curistopher Michael Schmitz, Louis Hutt, A. Graham, Curistopher Michael D. W. Clark, George E. White, A. B. Cow. Wright, C. J. Lewis, Edward Thompson, d. All. Louis Schaffner, J. S. Mullen, and, W. D. Hothing an requested to meet at the Palmer House this evening a 7:30 o'clock to organize and for other business.

ABNER TAYLOR. CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

CENTENNIAL CLUB. A meeting of the West Chicago Centennial Cubws be held at Billings' Hall, southwest corner of Westington and Halased-sta, this evening at 7:30 orders a perfect arrangements for a torchlight procession is parade before city-election.

CANDIDATES All Republican candidates nominated for city often and all Republicans nominated for Aldermanie pations are requested to meet at 10 o'clock a. n. to-by at the Republican headquarters, corner of Laks at Clark-sts., to organize a Campaign Committee.

JAMES P. ROOT, Chairman

THIRD WARD. The Third Ward Republican Club will meet a set No. 960 Wabash-av, this evening. FOURTH WARD.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Thirteenth Ward on hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clook this evening at 8 o'clook this evening

AUCTION SALES.

SILVERWARE

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, & and 86 Randolph-st.,

AT PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE

Of the old-established House of

A.H.MILLER No. 61 Washington-st.,

eing the largest and most valuable stock of the his

Fine Gold and Silver Watches.

Magnificent French Clocks,

Elaborate Bronzes,

Rich Gold Jewelry, DIAMONDS,

Russia Leather Toilet Articles. Etc.

Also, the entire fixtures of the Store now occupied by Mr. Miller. The sale of this stock commences

MONDAY MORNING, April 10, at 10 o'clock

And Afternoon at 2:30.

The public generally and ladies especially invited is xamine the stock and attend the sale.

LISON, FOMEROY & CO., Auctioness.

J. H. FRENCH, Esq., will conduct the sale.

EF See Sunday papers.

On Saturday, April 8, at 9 o'clock,

10 Crates W.G. Crockery & Glassware.

pets, Pianos, Parior Organa, I Cult Pier Mirro GEO, P. GCRE & CO., Auctio

DRY GOODS

Special attractions to be offered in our Auction Sale of April 11.

CLOTHING—A special feature in Men's Superine Custom-made Suits; also a line of Boys' sale Youths' Clothing in fine and medium grades.

ALPACAS—A very superior line; the very best offered this season.

Rochester, Utica, Albany, Phil-

adelphia, and Newark-made

BOOTS & SHOES

JEWELRY.

There will be a special meeting of the Fourth Wat
Republican Club at headquarters this evening at
o clock sharp. Every member should be present.
WILLIAM H. HARPER.
Chairman of Executive Committee. FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of the This Precinct of the Fifth Ward will be held this evening a 8 o'clock, at No. 13 Sanger-st., for the purpose of the ing delegates to a Convention to be held in Hable corner of Mary-st. and Archer-av., Tusky avening, April 11, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aidermen, to be voted to at the coming election.

A meeting of the Democratic voters of the French Precinct of the Fifth Ward will be held the strong a lecting delegates to a Convention to be held in Hable Hall, corner of Mary-st. and Archer-av., Tracky evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Aidermen, to be voted to at the coming election. and Payne.

TENTH WARD. There will be a meeting of the Tenth Ward lican Club at Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwauke arthin svening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance the brought before the meeting, and all parties to treated are invited to be present.

/ LITERATURE.

CAROLINE HERSCHEL

The strongest impression left on the mind a perusal of this exceedingly-interesting biogr phy is one of melancholy. The unlimited a miration excited by the hoble, heroic virtue miration excited by the subject of the subject of the memoir, is overborns by the intense sympath felt for her long life of unsettish and uncoquite devotion to others. Aitrusam was never mor perfectly illustrated than in this entreat exam-ple, and the right and the wrong of a total an ple, and the right a id the wrong of a total willing self-abnegation were never better a emphified. Caroline Herschel effected a valuable work in the aid of Science, and in the expostion of what a woman may accomplish in a of her life-record consists in the light it throw upon the feminine nature, and upon the comparative characteristics of the two saxings in a marked degree threats that belong to the truck and higher than the content of the truck and higher than the character mask here. type; and, in studying her career, much be may be gained to anids a right understanding

In the early part of the seventeenth centu the family of Horschels left Moravia, on account their adherence to the Protestant religious and settled in Saxony. They were an hone Sterling Silver & Silver-plated Ware AT 10:30 O'CLOOK,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of every description, new and second-hand. Parlet
and Chamber Sets, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Marbie-top Tables, Washnots, Lounges, Wardrobs,
Oil Paintings, Extension and Breakfast Tables, East
Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Book Cases, Mirrors, Mattreases, Springs, Parlor and Office Desta Cas-

ned to continual ton in the

in addition to our usual large assortment of EASI EBN-MADE MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN' Spring Wear, will be sold at Auction, by catalogue Wednesday, April 12, at 9:30 s.m. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUGTIONEERS, IIN & 120 WABASH-AV. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise, SATURDAY MORNING, April 8, at 9:30 o'clock At Store 118 and 120 Wabash-N. E. cor, Madison-st. 15-BALL POOL TABLE,

All Compi SMALL BILLIARD TABLE At Auction. is (Saturday) Morning at 12 o'clock at our man, 116 and 120 Wabashav. Also,

5 NEW PIANO-PORTES. By FRANK PORTER & CO., Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

Will be sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock, an immed HOUSEHOLD GOODS consisting of Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining-room and Office Furniture, Wardrobes, Buresus, Comodes, Beds and Bedding, Mirrors, Lounges, Chairs, Sofas, &c., &c.
We shall also sell a large lot of Orockery and Paint Ware, together with a full line of new and seems hand;

CARPETS.

2,500 cases Boots and Short AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Morning, April II, as 2:30 o'clock,
Full lines new Spring Goods, Colors, City, and padolphis Shoes.

LITERATURE.

Memoir and Correspondence of Caroline Herschel.

The Heroic Life-Work of a Most Remarkable Woman.

Why We Laugh--The Law of Taxation and of Receivers-Animal Parasites.

Short-Rand--- A Centennial Guide-

Sketches by Florence McLandburgh.

The Question of Plagiarism-Prof. Swinton on the Making of Text-Books.

A Further Exposition of Swinton's Appropriations --- Profs. Adams

Anderson's "Norse Mythology" Robert Nicoli--- Some Facts About Lesches.

MEMOIRS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF CAROLINE HER SCHEL, By Mrs. JOHN HERBOHEL. With Portraits 12tho., pp. 355. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

scendants the storting qualities that constitute precious heritage. Abraham Herschol, to grandfather of Caroline, was a skiriful lan cape-gardener, employed in the Royal demes at Droyden; and Isaac, his youngest non the falter of Caroline, was a thoroughly-train musician, and a hautopy-player in the band the Guards at Hauover. In that city was nor March 16, 175), Caroline, Lecrutia Herschel, t sighth of a family of ten children, four of who died in childrood. Very little is related of a mother of these children; but we infer, fre the scanty statements given, that she was conscientious, hard-working narrow-mig ed person, with no idea that wom of her class could or shot be aught beyond demostic drudges. The fait had enlightened notions with regard to the opacity and the just aspirations of both men a women, and desired to give Caroline the sa education and accomplishment that he afford education and accomplishment that he afford

bis desires in this direction, and the girl was co demned to continual toin in the kitchen, or the chimey-correct over se ving or kinting. Sinherited from her father an exhaustless sto of patience, resolution, and unsellishness; a neither complaint nor remanstance seems have emanated from her at the denial of eager longing to share in the instruction of biothers. True, the family were in humble camstances, and compelled to struggle with perty, and the busy house-mother needed help of hor dangher's hands in performing arduous duties devolving upon her; but child was refused many an opportunity for quiring anowledge, with what appears unnecessry and unperdonable cruelty.

Carotine attended for a time the Carrie school, learning to read, and to write a cleopen hand; but, at the age of 17, whe had quired only the rudiments of an education. If atter surreptitiously gave her lessons on violin; but her mother would not consent to learning French, or to dance. In the person Recollections which she wrote out in hite for the gratification of her family, she marks:

Though I have often felt myedif exceedingly loss for the want of those few accomplishments on will was thus, by an erroneous though well-meant of an endough and the state of the gratification of her family, she marks:

Though I have often felt myedif exceedingly loss for the want of the or wishing me not to k more than was necessary for being useful in the filt; for it was ber cortain celled that my brother viam would have returned to hit country, and myele brother not have locked achies, if they had a little learning.

End of the Guards, to which their father was brother not have locked achies, if they had a little learning by possible to get through with the work required, fet very unhappy that no time at all was left for proving mysait in maste or fancy-work.

The brothers were all carefully traffied to siffather's profession, and displayed in varial graces unnaual proficiency in music. They by one, as they became of age, entered the biof the Guards, to whi

mont of her voice by taking—to quote own words—"every opportunity when all from home to imitate, with a gag between teeth, the solo parts of concertos, abade and such as I had heard them play on the violin, consequence I had gained a tolerable exect before I knew how to sing." It was finally studed that Caroline should go to her bro and m August, 1772, she found herself theread to a foreign land, whose customs and gaage were wholly strange to her. She was mediately inducted into the active life of brother, who was one of the most persistent itraless workers of whom we have ever read. William Herschei was a popular teacher of the intuition of much of the music performed thoir, and Director of the Public Concerts, all this hard professional labor was but means to an end. It secured an income some leisure, in which the musician could sue the astronomical studies which had be an absorbing passion. Every spare month abe day, and many bours of the night, had been given to his favorite researches. This property is the interest of the property of the might, had been given to his favorite researches. The property of the public concepts is a property of the might, had been given to his favorite researches.

LITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE A. Graham, Christopher Maurer, E. White, A. B. Cook, A. M. Edward Thompson, C. Foh J. Mullen, and W. D. Hotaling as the Palmer Home this examples.

FOURTH WARD

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

AT PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE

A.H. MILLER

No. 61 Washington-st.,

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Rich Gold Jewelry, DIAMONDS,

Magnificent French Clocks,

Jaborate Bronzes,

pets, Planos, Par

Sterling Silver & Silver-plated Ware.

Russia Leather Toilet Articles, Etc.

MONDAY MORNING, April 10, at 10 o'clock

And Afternoon at 2:30.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, April 8, at 9 o'clock, O Crates W.G. Crockery & Glassware

DRY GOODS

Special attractions to be offered in our Auction Sale
of April 11.
CLOTHING—A special feature in Men's Superfine
Custom-made Suits; also a line of Boys' and
Youths' Chothing in fine and medium grades.
ALPACAS—A very superior line; the very best offered
this season.

ags. Welting Cords, Notions, Plated Goods, entry Furnishings.

GOSIERY—The largest line to be found in the city, including all grades and varieties of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.

Several bales 1/4 and Children's Wear.

Several bales 1/4 and 4-8 superior Brown Muslins to close out.

A RP P T S.

A full line in 2 and 3 plys, Cotton Goods, etc., Stale Carpets, Oil-Clotha, etc.

Gale at 9:30 a. m. GEO. P. GORE & Co., 64 and 70 Wabash 4v.

Rochester, Utica, Albany, Philadelphia, and Newark-made BOOTS & SHOES

In addition to our usual large assortment of EAST-EIN-MADE MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S Spring Wear, will be sold at Auction, by catalogue of Wednesday, April 12, at 9:30 a.m.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUGTIONEERS, 118 A 120 WABASH-AV.
BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

VATCHES.

JEWELRY.

The Question of Plagiarism .-- Prof. Swinton on the Making of Text-Books.

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Animal Parasites.

Woman.

Anderson's "Norse Mythology" Robert Nicoli--- Some Facts About Lesches.

LITERATURE.

CAROLINE PERSCHEL
WINNERS AND COLERSPONDENCE OF CAROLINE HERscreen, By Mrs. John Herschel. With Portraits,
12tho., Dp. 335. New York, D. Appleton & Co.

The strongest impression left on the mind by perual of this exceedingly-interesting biography is one of melancholy. The unlimited ad-miration excited by the noble, heroic virtues, and the uncommon talents, of the subject of the memoir, is overborns by the intense sympathy felt for ber long life of nusethish and unrequited devotion to others. Altrusm was never more perfectly illustrated than in this emiront examand the right and the wrong of a total and willing self-abnegation were never better ex-suplified. Caroline Herschel affected a valuable work in the aid of Science, and in the exposition of what a woman may accomplish in the domain of pure intellect; yet the great worth of her life-record consists in the light it throws apon the feminine nature, and upon the comparative characteristics of the two sexes. was a representative w man, poswasing in a marked degree the traits that belong to the truest and highest type; and, in studying her career, much help may be gained towards a right understanding of he essence of woman's mental and moral organ

In the early part of the seventeenth century the family of Herschels left Moravia, ou acquire of their adherence to the Protestant religion, nd settled in Saxony. They were an honest and industrious race, bestowing on their descendants the storning qualities that constitute a precious heritage. Abraham Herschel, the grandfather of Carolina, was a skillful land-cape-gardener, employed in the Boyal demesne at Drasden; and Isaac, his youngest con and the falter of Caroline, was a thoroughly-spaine ! musician, and a hautboy-player, in the band of the Guards at Hauover. In that city was born, March 16, 1759, Caroline, Lecrutia Herschel, the sighth of a family of ten children, four of whom scauty statements given, that she was conscientious, hard-working narrow-mind-

e obscientious, hard-working, narrow-mind-ed person, with Lo idea that women of her class could or should be aught beyond demostic drudges. The father had enlightened notions with regard to the ca-pacity and the just aspirations of both men and women, and desired to give Caroline the same education and accomplishments that he afforded her brothers. The mather's induced the

ens being qui'e inadequate in power and effi-ciency, William applied his genius to the task of improving them, with results which are gener-ally known.

cioncy, William applied his genius to the task of improving them, with results which are generally known.

Caroline's voice, being submitted to tests, was found to have the tone and capacity that would qualify its owner for carrying out her brother's purposes; and she was, therefore, set to instant and hard practice. "I had two or three lessons every day," she writes, "and the hours which were not spent at the harpsehond were employed in putting me in the way of manazing the family . . On the second morning, on meeting my brother at breakfast, he began immediately to give me a lesson in English and Arithmetic, and showed me the way of booking and keeping accounts of cash received and laid out." In brief, the entire burden of the domestic affairs—the marketing, the control of her brother's purse, and the keeping of the household accounts—was thrown upon the young girl, in addition to the labor of fitting herself for singing in public. From beginning to end the idea seems never to have occurred to any of her family, that Caroline could be overtasked, or that she could wish for any other destiny than that of an intelligent, affectionate slave.

Her brother toiled endlessly himself, but it was to accomplish his chosen purposes. As he never spared his own strength and time, he did not think to spare those of his sister; and she—true woman that she was—rejoiced "to spend and be spent" in the service of him she loved. The auccess which Herschel secured in constructing improved telescopes for his own use brought him constant orders for their manufacture for others; and gradually his house was turned into a work-chop full of mechanics and materials, over which he exergised a continual supervision. Caroline proved so capable a helpmate in overy department of Herschel's labor that her assistance was in constant demand, now as domestic, then as musician, again as telescope-builder, and finally as astronomer. An extract from the "Recollections" of 1774 indicates her increasint activity:

During this summer I lest the only f

An extract from the "Recollections" of 1774 indicates her incressnit activity:

During this summer I lost the only female acquaintances (not friends) I ever had an opportunity of being very latinate with, by Bulwer's family returning again to Leeds. For my time was so much taken up with copying music and practicing, besides attendance on my brother when polishing,—since, by way of keeping idni alive, I was constantly obliged to feed him by putting the victuals by bits into his mouth. This was once the case when, in order to finish a 1-foot mirror, he had not taken his hands from it for sixteen hours together. In general, he was never unemployed at meals, but was always at those times contiving or inaking drawings of whatever same in his mind. Gen_rilly was obliged to read to him—whilst he was at the turning lathe, or polishing mirrors—Don Quirote, Arabian Nights' Entertainment, the novels of Sterne, Fielding, etc., serving tes and supper without interrupting the work with which he was cagaged, — and sometimes leading a hand. I bocane, in time, as useful a member of the workshop as a boy might be to his master in the first years of his apprenticeship. — But, as I was to take a part the next year in the oratorins, I had, for a whole twelvemonth, two lessons a week from Miss Fleming, the celebrated dancing mistress, to drill me for a gan-lewoman (dod knows how she succeeded). So we lived on without interruption.

In preparation for the oratorios to be performed in one season, Caroline "copied the scores of the 'blessiah' and 'Judas Maccabeau' into parts for an orchestica of nearly 100 performers, and the vocal parts of 'Samson,' besides instructing the treble singers, of which she was now herself the first." Her musical gifts and attaloments were such that, had she been balle to continue be career as a vocalist, there

into parts for an orchestra of nearly 100 performers and the vocal parts of 'Samson,' besides instructing the troble singers, of which she was now horself the first." Her musical gifts and attainments were such that, had she been able to continue her career as a vocalist, there is no doute but it would have brought her an bonorable reputation and a sufficient fortune. But this was not to be her destiny. In 1782 Heischel accepted the appointment of Royal Astronomer, preferring the salary of £200 and liberty to devide his entire time to his favorite pursuit to the liberal income he had earned by the drudgery of taching. Whatever plan Herschel projected for himself incuded Carolino; for so useful a handmaid mind necessarily be relating by him. Accordingly the resigned, without a murmur, the prospect of independence which opened before her in the musical profession, and accompanied her brother to his new readence in the vicinity of London. Of the results to herself of this movement she writes:

I found I was to be trained for an assistant astronomer; and, by way of encouragement, a telescope adapted for "awasping"—consisting of a tube with two glasses, such as an ecommonly used in a "finder"—was given me. I was to "sweep" for comets," and I see by my journal that I began Aug. 22, 1782, to write down and describe all rumarkable appearances. I saw in my "aweeps," which were horizontal. But it was not all the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less two mouths of the same year that I feet the less of the worker the order of the perfect of the same that I feet the less that

she turned in her bereavement for companionate of the sweeper, with which she could make original observations and enjoy the character of independent astronomer, for which she was admirably calculated by intellect, entunsiasin, and training. Yet as in every instance in her life, she cheerfully dropped into the role of assistant when her services as such could bought another.

brother; and she regarded him with the exclusive and devoted enthusiasm that characterizes the attachments of women. She had sarged her individuality entirely in his. She had sacrificed for him her hopes of an independent career, and been more than content—been happy—to live solely that she might, by the unstanted expense of every faculty of her heart and mind, aid him in the accomplishment of his schemish—the advancement of his schemish—the advancement of his schemish—the advancement of his schemish—the development of his interests, and had rewarded it with a fond and appreciative affection. It would be too much to expect or ask that he should repay the woman's devotion with an equal sacrifice of his own natural inclinations. In May, 1788, he was married, and, Caroline's services being no longer required as house-keeper, she left the home which was almost as dear to her as though she had presided over it as a wife, and theoreforth passed her solitary life in lodgings. Her only comment on this great and painful change in her circumstances reads as fallows.

comment on this great and painful change in her circumstances reads as follows:

The 8th of that month being fixed on for my brother's marriage, it may easily be supposed that I must have been fully employed (besides minding the beavens) to prepare everything as well as I could against the time I was to give up the place of a house-keeper.

Up to this period her biography has been based upon the recollections of her life which she herself recorded, but now there occurs a hastus of ten years. It is intimated that the record was continued through this space of time, but that the laments of a bruised head were so frequent that the record was in later years destroyed, that it might not give pain to survivors. Though disseverated from the demestic life of her brother, Caroline still retained the position of assistant in his astronomical work,—spending her nights in the study of the heavens, and her days in writing and in elaborating mathematical formulas. It was during this period that she made some of her most important original observations. Before the close of 1797 she had announced the discovery of eight comets, of five of which she was acknowledged as the earliest observer.

The retiring disposition and the secluded habits of the woman are revealed in a passage from a letter to the Prosident of the Royal Society, which we extract. It refers to a visit to London which the writer made unattended:

I have so little faith in the expedition of messengers of all descriptions that I undertook to be my own, with an intention of stopping in town and write and deliver a letter myself; but, unfortunately, I undertook the task with only the preparation of one hour's sleep, and, having in the course of five years never rode above 2 miles at a time, the 20 to London, and besides of 6 or 7 more to Greenwich in reserve, totally unsitted me for any action. Dr. Maskelyne was so kind as to take some pains to persuade me to go this morning to pay my respects to Sir Joseph; out I thought a woman was knows so little of the world

Although Miss Herschel desired her prother to receive every award for the joint work they accomplished, she could not escape the meed of fame accorded to distinguished abilities and exalted character. The interest excited by her was only second to that awakened by her brother, and the consideration paid him by eminent personages of every class were shared by the sater. Yet by casual allusions only is the fact betrayed in her diary. During a visit to London, in 1813, there is the passing mention of "The evening again at Buckingham House, where I just arrived as the Queen, and Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, and the Princess Sophia Mathilds of Gloucester, were ready to step into their chairs, going to Carleton House, full dressed for a fete, and, meeting me and Mrs. Goldermann in the hall, they stopped for near ten minutes, making each in their turn the kindest inquiries how I liked Loudon, etc., etc..

It is to the diary that we are mainly indebted for the incidents marking the years between 1800 and 1800 are 1800 are the liked accorded the second of the contraction of the contract Although Miss Herschel desired her prother

It is to the disry that we are mainly indebted for the incidents marking the years between 1800 and 1822; and, in a life so devoted to an unvarying routine of work, the diversity in these is extremely little. In 1814, when Miss Herschel had reached the age of 64, abe makes the following significant memorandum:

The winter was uncommonly severs. My brother suffered from indisposition; and I, for my part, fell I should never be anything size but an invalid for life, but which I very carefully kept to myself, as I wished to be useful to my brother as long as I possibly could. In August, 1822, the brother died, at the age of 84, after a long period of gradual decline. The sister, left desolate and heart-broken, hastened to quit the country where the had dwelt and toiled just fifty years for the sake of the loved one now taken from her. She was twelve years younger than her brother, and therefore, at this date, an old wordan of 72; yet, until her brother hand was stiffened in death, she did not let fall from her own the daily occuration at the printing death, in the most prother.

It is impossibe to decide bow nearly Caroline

It is impossibe to decide how nearly Caroline Herschel would have equated har illustrous brother in intellectual achievements had she shared equally his opportunities. Reflecting upon the immense disabilities: under which she labored, we can only marvel at the wonders she accomplished. Her own estimate of her work is expressed in the declaration. "I did nothing for my brother but what a well-trained puppy-dog would have done; that is to eay, I did what he commanded me. I was a mere took which he had the trouble of sharponing." But, in belittling her services as was her wont, she once unconsciously adicated somewhat of her surprising faculties, by saying of her work as attendant when her brother was using the telescope, "An observer at your 20-foot, when sweeping, wants no hing but a being who can sweeping, wants no hing but a being who can and will execute his commands with the quickness of lightning; for you will have seen that, it

THE LAW OF TAXATION.

THE LAW OF TAXATION.

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TAXATION, INCLUDING
THE LAW OF LOCAL ASSESSMENTS. BY TEOMAS M.
COOLEY. 8vo., pp. 7s1 Chicago: Callagnan & Co.
1876.

This elaborate treatise of Judge Cooley's is, we believe, the first published in this country in which has been attempted a comprehensive view of the entire law relating to taxation, national, State, municipal, and local. While political and politico-economical questions are as far as pos-sible omitted from consideration, the entire subject relating to the power to impose taxes, for what purpose these may be levied, and the conetitutional limitations upon taxation, is ex-haustively treated. Special chapters are also haustively treated. Special chapters are also devoted to the topics of the uniformity of taxes, their apportionment, assessments, and the voring of taxes, as to which the decisions of the Courts of the soveral States and of the United States are carefully collated down to the date of publication. The collector's warrant, and the carrier of defects in tax-proceedings are also law relative to the Collector's warrant, and the curing of defects in tax-proceedings, are also treated of in extenso. The author states in his preface that his work is designed, not as a digest of the laws and decisions of the Several States, with their dissimilar systems of taxation, but as a presentation of the general rules of law underlying them all. An examination of the book shows that he has closely adhered to the law as it is, fortifying his statements by elaborate citation of authorities; and that, while on many unsettled points he has had to advance his opinions, he has at the same time fully adduced the authorities by which its validity may be tested, Judge Cooley's work is a valuable addition to the literature of the law upon a most important subject, of which it is the first philosophic, comprohensive presentation that has been made. prehensive presentation that has been made.

THE LAW OF RECEIVERS. A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF RECEIVERS. By JAMES L. HIGH. 8vo., pp. 650. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1876.

This work completes the series of text-books

relating to extraordinary legal and equitable remedies, upon which the author has long been engaged, and will rank no less highly that "Treatise on Injunctions" and "Law of Ex-traordinary Legal Remedies." It comprises a clear, comprehensive summary of the law relating to this most important barnoh of equity jurisprudence. The citations of authorites are very full, both of the English and American very full, both of the English and American cases, and are brought down to the date of publication. The arrangement of the work is clear and logical, beginning with a general review of the jurisdiction under which Receivers are appointed, and proceeding through a discussion of the eligibility of a Receiver, his possession, functions, and liability. Suits by and against Receivers, and the law relating to Receivers in cases of trust, mortgage, and in aid of judgment-orditors, and of the property of railroads, partnerships, and corporations, are exhaustively treated. The value of the treatise is enhanced by an appendix of practical forms. It will deservedly take rank among the standard text-books of the profession, as one of the most valuable and philosophic summaries of the whole law relating to Receivers and Receiverships.

ANIMAL PARASITES. THE INTERNATIONAL SCHRIFTPIO SERIES, ANIMAL FARASTIES AND MISSMATHS, By P. J. VAN BENTEDER, Professor at the University of Louvain, Correspondent of the Institute of France, With Eighty-three Illustrations, 12mo., pp. 274. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

He who looks in this work for the life-history of any of the curious creatures included under the title of "Parasites and Messemates" will be dependent beings which owe their welfare, dur-ing a part or the whole of their existence, to the ing a part of the whole of their existence, to the aid afforded by bosts of associates. On the con-trary, the scope of the book is limited to an enismeration, with running comments, of the species belonging to all classes of the animal kingdom which seek betp, in the great struggle for life, from a neighbor or a victim. The as-semblace of animals thus ranged together in the different categories of messmates, mutualists,

And the state of t

a natural conclusion of the cycle of hu nan ax- closed, the bill was laid on the table by an almost closed, the bill was laid on the table by an almost massimons yote.

It is a misfortune to some men to make a good humorous speech. The result is, that the public adopt the theory that the man can make no other kind of speeches, and when he speaks and is not humorous, then he is pronounced a failure. Mr. Cox has triumphed over this somewhat desiructive rule. He has shown that he can make speeches which are not remarkable for their humor only; and that he can be humorous, and at the same time none the less able and instructive.

Mr. Cox has just had published by the Harpers a work entitled, "Why We Laugh." in

Mr. Cox has just had published by the Harpers a work ontitled, "Why We Laugh," in which the subject of "Humon" is dressed up in every form that can interest an ordinary mortal. The book is a treat to the intelligent reader. It is not a book of jests, not a compilation of sharp or witty sayings, but an admirable discussion, with pleutiful illustrations, of the reasons Why We Laugh. It is well written, by a man who understands the subject upon which he writes, by a scholar, by an orator, by a man to whom humor is a natural gift, and who can appreciata it in others. The work is an interesting contribution to American literature.

CONSTIDUTION to American literature.

BOCMS RECTIVED.
FORMA. By Edward Pollock. 12mo., pp. 242.
Philadelphia: J. B. Lipplincott & Co. Chicago: Janese, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.78

DAYAULT'S MILLS. A NOVEL. BY CHARLES HENRY JORES. 12mo., pp. 424. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipplincott & Co.

THE LUCKY DISAPPOINTMENT. By FLORENCE MARRY-ATT. Paper. Boston: Loring. Price, \$5 cents.

SEPTIMUS FELLON; or, The ELLING of Life. By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 15mo., pp. 220. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, \$1.28.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR B. A., Author of "The Sun," etc. Runstrated. 16mo., pp. 124. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipplincott & Co.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY: WITE AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING HINTE FOR YOUNG TELESCOPISTS. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A. Author of "Saturm and Bis System," Hiustrated. 16mo., pp. 144. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipplincott & Co.

OUTLINES OF THE RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY OF SWEDNINGOR. By TREOPHILUS PARSONS. 16mo., pp. 318. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.

Penn Monthly for April (Penn Monthly Association Pulladelphia). Contents: "The Monthly Association Pulladelphia). Contents: "The Monthly Association Pulladelphia). Contents: "The Monthly "Correlated Growth," W. W. Kinsley; "A Fortnight in Slicity," H. I. Meige; "Garfield's Pian of Resumption," by Prof. Denalow; "Dr. Horace Bushnetl," by John Dyer; "A Few Thoughts on Subjects of Present Interest," by John Welsh; "The Gold Statament Corrected," by W. Barker; "The Ari of English Composition," by Prof. J. G. R. McElroy; "New Books."

PROF. SWINTON ON TEXT BOOK MAKING. PROF. SWINTON ON TEXT-BOOK MAKING. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

New York, March 30, 1876.—When your cor-respondent, "Investigator," let off his double-shotted blunderbuss,—the one shot(scattering) at me, for alleged piratical inroads on the private

preserves of certain unprotected historians, and the other (designed, alas! to be barbed and poisonous) at Prof. Adams,—I had two feelings: First, that of deep indignation at the malice of he assault on Prof. Adams, -an assault which to use a Tennysonian line, was
"The viler, as underhand, not openly bearing the
sword;"
and, secondly (as concerns myself and my "wholesale stealing in the "Outlines of His-tory"), that of puzzled amazement at the pro-digious tempest which the obnoxious "Investi-gator" had contrived to brew in a teapot so

come to hand in your columns, sets forth the tained in the transaction between himself and my publishers regarding the "Outlines,"—relations entirely open, simple, and honorable.

That matter his rejoinder settles for every candid mind,—I trust not excepting "Investi-gator" even. And I find some mitigation of the pain which I felt at having been in any way the occasion of annoyance to so true

scholar and gentleman, in the reflection that it was better that the slander should come to open day and be transfixed by his spear, than that it should flit about, harmful because darkling and undefined.

In the meantime remains the question perso

not being in the least sensitive as to this or that "Investigator's" opinion of my originality in the minor matter of detail, when I have been uncommon credit for the major originality of as this silence may be misunderstood, I crave the courtesy of a little space wherein to state

terations of phraseology, morely that my statement of the old story may be a little different from somebody else's, seem to be a schoolboy's task and a schoolboy's ambition. For it no more occurred to me that I could found a claim to any originality, because of my particular revamping of a piece of common historical property, than that another should raise the naughty cry of "plagiarism," because auch revamping was not made. And, in fact, I remain of opinion that a claim to any originality worth speaking about must rest on quite other grounds.

In a school-history, as in any other history, the narrative of facts is one thing; the selection of material, the interpretation of facts, the method, the teaching features,—in a word, all that goes to make the book a text-book,—are other things. Let a man try to make a text-book which the educators of our country will approve, as they have approved the "Outlines of History," and be will soon learn that it cannot be done by any such process as that through which "Investigator" bimself, though armed with a gross of sharpest shears, and a paste-pot capacious as the tun of Heidelberg. That kind of success can be won only by a very substantial originality of method and of execution, and by such combination of qualities as will vitalize the book. To say that that which teachers and pupils value in the "Outlines" is the spontaneous generation of a paste-pot, would be more diverting did it make a lighter draft on the creduity of men and children. No, Mr. "fovestigator," judgments that last are not based on your kind of evidence.

The just critic will sak: Is this book stimulating, thought-awakening, helpful to the pupil? If yes, he will give praise.

The just critic vill ask: Is this book stimulating, thought-awakening, helpful to the pupil? If yes, he will give praise.

If yes, he will give praise.

The just critic, freely conceding that a school-book is a compilation, will leave to the scavengers of literature the task of raking up the wretched proofs of so-called "plagiarism." and will ask only, What use has the writer made of his material?

The just critic will distinguish between two kinds of indebtedness,—that of the craftsman who, conscious of criticals.

books have suffered more than myself from this sort of piracy.)

So, in application to my own case, I can but say that, if the "Outlines of History" stands these tests, and proves a serviceable, useful school-book, it will probably fulfill all the functions it was designed to serve, and, by so doing, will furnish its own sufficient reason for being. I would not overpass the bound of modesty, but I feel warranted in setting over against this late and plainly-motived fulmination of my censor, the mature and unbiased approval which the book has received from the most authoritative judges in this country and in Europe, after two years of proof. These judges see in the book records; and it is that something else which elicits their praise. It is also that something else which elicits their praise. It is also that something else which elicits their praise. It is also that something else which alone I would make my title to originate the provided at the standard of the provided at the standard of the provided at t

to have made a certain design, and to have built a certain structure socording thereto. If, in the building process, I was able, by the occasional find of a fitting stone, to spare myself the mere quarryman's toil, I certainly did so. Had the supply been more plentiful. I should certainly have helped myself more freely. Still, I cannot but feel a certain small pride in the conscionances that the building is mine,—not a very grand structure, to be sure; indeed, only a simple shieling for the younglings,—and yet mine own. And so, to end this poor wrangle in a single sentence:

And so, to end this poor wrangle in a single sentence:
Seeing that "Investigator" requested Prof. Adams to place himself our the other horn of a certain dilemma, which the Professor proceeded smilingly to do, seating himself on one of the said horns with most comfortable ease and grace. I shall do the same with my censor: Either he was ignorant of those principles on which alone a fair and candid judgment can be passed on a book of the scope of the "Outlines;" or, knowing them, he chose, for ulterior motives, the morships of which I forbear from characterizing, to befoul me and my work, using to this end that choicest weapon in the armory of siander,—the statement of a half-truth.

are certainly entitled to the thanks of every lover of justice for your recent exposure of the bare-faced plagiarism of which Swinton appears guilty in his "Outlines of the World's History." The intelligence of this age is too keen to be reputation long after their merit ceases, but a writer of books must keep a conscience void of offense to the end. It is said that Mr. Swinton read through Webster's Unabridged Dictionary twice before he issued his spelling-book. That was well, and, had he employed the same relative time, and given the same relative study, in the preparation of his other books, and especially his "Outlines of History." he would not now be so severely and justly criticised. But no! Ambition seems to have overleaped itself, and he has apparently seized his sharp soissors, a fresh pot of paste, an assortment of English standards; and a new book is thrown from the press, to the amazement of Washe's "Heterwas advancing wounded in the heel while he was still confine to give the winder the relative time, and given the same relative study, in the preparation was advancing wounded in the heel while he was still confine to give the winder to give the winder to give the winder to give the works and to rule the eight was advancing wounded in the heel while he was still confine to give the works. Before tance obtains to constitute one of the give works, and the very works that Peter was advancing wounded in the heel while he was still confine to guard the while he was still confine to guard the winder to give the works. He works advancing with the refer was advancing wounded in the heel while he was still confine to guard the while he was still confine to guard the works. He works advancing wounded in the heel while he was advancing wounded in the heel while he works. The formed in the works and wounded in the heel while he

Bint no! Ambition seems to have overleaped itself, and he has apparently select his sharp scissors, a fresh pot of pasts, an assortment of English shandards; and a new book la thrown from the pross, to the samarament of all who know what research is essential to meritorious authorship, and especially for one who would outline the History of the World. His outline the History of the World. History of the World. His outline the History of the World. History of World. Hi

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, New Furniture, New and Used Carpets, Handsome Pianos, Oil Paintings, Fine Table Cutlery, Stoves, and Other Merchandise, SATURDAY MORNING, April 8, at 9:30 o'clock,

15-BALL POOL TABLE. SMALL BILLIARD TABLE, This (Saturday) Morning at 12 o'clock at our pooms, 11s and 120 Wabash-av. Also,

6 NEW PIANO-FORTES.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, consisting of Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Office Furniture, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Commodes, Beds and Bedding, Mirrors, Leunges, East Chairs, Sofas, &c., &c.
We shall also sell a large lot of Crockery and Plaind-Ware, together with a full line of new and second-hands

CARPETS.

2,500 CASES BOOKS and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock.

Pull lines new Spring. Goods, Colore, City, and Passed Spring. Goods, Colore, City, and Passed Spring. Goods, Colore, City, and Passed Spring.

e as it may appear, such are some of Swin-n's omissions, and we can account for them hy by his substituting for honest composition hurried and ill-considered appropriation of

PROFS. ADAMS AND PAYNE.

Special Correspondence of The Change Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 5.—The recent correspondence of and letters to THE TRIBUNE retanding Ann Arbor and the University have ad on hand the Laboratory investigation and him by "Investigator" was, on the face of it, malicious, and extremely so, wanting even the shadow of a foundation; and, further, that Prof. Payne has "put his foot" into the matter

more deeply than he planned.
At first, let me say that it is considered here to be a cowardly trick to head the first letter "Ann Arbor," while it was either written in that "And Arbor," while it was either written in that little well-known circle of would-be critics who solours in a quite humble town not far distant r or else one of them "ran over to Ann Arbor" long enough to write it, so as not to have to lie about that particular. It was quite evident that it would not do to reveal the origin of the attack, as no one would then place any confidence in it.

it is altogether to late in the day to attack Prof. Adams successfully. Whatever may have been his dehotencies in the tast,—and who is free from them?—be is, at the present time, considered to be one of the most valuable men in the University Faculty. It was alaimed some years ago that Prof. Adams was incident, and that he was growing at the expense of his two or three first classes; but all except "Investigator" and his boon-companions have abandoned that idea, and it is very certain that the Professor is now considered to be one of the strongest and most valued teachers in the University curps, its has developed positive qualities, and put to use original methods in his department which will attest his ability. It has come to be a settled thing with students that history must be one of their studies during the Sentor year, although it is purely elective. Ask a member of she dunior class to-day what he proposes to study next year, and his answer will be headed "History," without a moment's hesitation. The courses of study in this department have probably protonted the use of the library, and formed the habit of original research more than any other in the University, Prof. Adams' lecture-room is crowded, not by students alone, but by citizens, and he has created a very decided tasts for historical study in the city.

When the article of "Investigator" appeared have, Prof. Tyler is said to have remarked, "Adams will get that fellow under his fingermail, and you will hear him crack." It is the general opinion here that the "fellow" has been heard to crack, as will appear further on.

As to Swinton, the feeling is one of surprise that a surprise fine and the season and have headed to be a perfect mosale of plantain, and you will hear him crack." It is the general opinion here that the shifty of Swinton as a historian; but why he has apparently stolen passages for the book in question, does not matter. The worth of the work is admitted at lease, on all hands. A-geotleman who has been make and historial weeking of

what is as ascredly he was a believed as as a supposed by the control of control of t

results of pation ; and that is was on as way before his communication reached home, stating that it must not go if the could well desire to "tone it down." and purge if of tell-take senkences. How could be seen thought the set to hought the set to perpetite boddly expressions of other men, as the mouth is transhod with three creecestic sizes, and the second of the men, as the collecting partial discussions of other men, as the collecting partial discussions of other men, as the collecting partial discussions of the contents of the cont

reader with plainly see why he has neither time nor inclination to pay any further attention to INVESTIGATOR. FAMILIAR TALK.

ROBERT NICOLL.

In 1837, at North Leith. Scotland, a human life was closed at the early age of 23, which yet had lasted long enough to bestow on its owner than the state of t an enduring and an honorable distinction. At the time when most young men are just enter-ing upon their individual career, and, with whating noon their individual career, and, with whatever high hope and promise, have scarcely made
a test of their quality and capacity. Robert
Nicoll had finished his work, and, brief as was
the opportunity, had shown himself possessed
of that spirit which makes man a leader and a
master among his follow-men. The poet was
born in Auchtergaven, in Perthshire, in 1814.
His way from childhood was hedged with difficulties, which, when valuatily overthrown, transformed themselves into helps and supports. Poverty, with its manifold restrictions and privations, was the great obstacle with which he had to contend through the early part of his career; and afterwards a slow, wasting disease deabled and flushy destroyed him. To earn a subsistence, he accepted one humble employ-mentafter another, as each offered itself to him, meanwhile steadily cultivating his mind by reading and writing in every leisure hour. At last he rose to the position of editor of the Leeds

ing and writing is every leasure hour. At least he rose to the position of editor of the Leeds Times, a weekly paper advocating extremely liberal opinions.

In this capacity, says an appreciative admirer, "he wrote as one of the 500 might be supposed to have fought at Thermopyle, animated by the pure love of his species, and seal for what he thought their interests; but, amidst a struggle which scarcely admitted of a moment for reflection on his own position, the aprings of a naturally weak constitution gave way, and symptoms of consumption gradually became apparent."

The announcement that a movement is being made in Scotland for the erection of a moniment to the memory of the young poet, who lies in the churchyard at North Leith, recalls to mind, among other incidents in his life, a letter which he wrote his mother in a time of bitter struggle with poverty and despondency. The base, resolute spirit breathing through it—which would not succumb to the most depressing discouragements—makes the epistle well worth reading and treasuring. We quote from it the following extract:

The money of R.'s hangs like a millstone about my neck. If I had paid it, I would never borrow again from mortal man. But do not mistake me, mother; I am not one of those who faint and faiter in he great battle of life. God has given me too strong a heart for that. I look upon earth as a place where every man is set to struggle and to work, but he may be made humble and pure-hearted, and aft for that better land for which earth us a preparation, to which it is a gate. Cowardly to that man who how before the efform of life, who runs not the needful race manfully, and with a cheerful heart.

If men would not consider how little of real evil

for whole earth is preparation, to which it is gate. Cowardly is that man who bows before the storm of lite, who runs not the needful race manfully, and with a cheerful heart.

If men would but consider how little of real evil there is in all the lils of which they are so ufraid,—poverly included,—there would be more virtue and happiness, and less world and mammon worship, than there is. Half the unhappiness of life springs from looking back to griefs with a sre past, and forward with fear to the future. That is not my way. I am determined never to bend to the storm that is coming, and never to look back at it when it is past. Pain, poverty, and all the other wild beasts of life which afright others. I am so bold as to think I could look in the face without shirnking, without looing respect for myself, faith in man's high destinies, and trust in God.

There is a point which it costs much mental toil and struggling to gain, but which, when once gained, a man can look down from, as a traveler from a lofty mountain, on storms raging below, while he is walking in sunshine.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

There is no more odious creature in the whole animal kingdom than the Leech, whose name has become a synonym for whatever is mentiately voractous and bloodthirsty. It belongs to the lowly order of worms (Annellia), and wears a repulsive form, in keeping with its hateful dis-position. The family (*Rirudmids*) which inposition. The family (Hirudnaida) which in-cludes the various species is large, and divided into a number of genera. They are chiefly aquatic, inhabiting fresh waters, yet a few spe-cies are marios, and some dwell upon the land, swarming in the grass, or in the foliage of trees and plants. They are most abundant in Tropic-al countries, yet are found in the ponds and streams of all Temperate regions. The body is ringed like the earth-worm, the common lesch having as many as a hundred annulations. It usually creeps or swims by means of a sucking naving as many as a nutured annustrons. It usually creeps or swims by means of a sucking disk at each extremity, which enables it alternately to contract and elongate the body, and thus propel itself forward with considerable rapidity. Its ordinary food consists of minute aquatic or land animals,—some species being able to devour entire earth-worms. In most cases the mouth is provided with teeth, by which the epidermis of higher animals may be pierced and their blood be drained.

In the Medicinal Leech (Sanguisuga officinalis)

how gay, how gentle, when I have torn those suckers from her fissh and doused the water about her wounds.

The warm and moist valleys of Indis, of the islands of the Indian Ocean, and of portions of South America, swarm with Land-Leeches, which are very troublesome to men and to animals. While traveling in Malsoca, Mr. Wallace found the forests on elevated lands peopled with them:

We passed through extensive forests he writes, along paths often up to our threes in mud, and were much annoyed by the leaches, for which this district is famous. Those little creatures infest the leaves and herbage by the side of the paths, and, when a passenger comes along, they stretch themselves out at full length, and, if they touch any part of his dress or body, quit their leaf, and adhere to it. They then creep on to his feet, legs, or other part of his body, and suck their fill,—the first puncture being rarely felt during the excitement of walking. On bathing in the evening we generally found half-a-cozen or a dosen on each of us, most frequently on our legs, but sometimes on our bodies; and I had one who sucked his fill from the side of my neck, but who luckily missed the jugular-vein. There are many species of these forest-leaches. All are small, but some are beautifully marked with strippes of light yellow. They probably attach themselves to deer and other animals, which frequent the forest-paths, and have acquired the singular habit of stretching themselves out at the sound of a footstep or of rustling fellage.

Sir James E. Tonnant describes a Land-Leech

hage.

Sir James E. Tonnant describes a Land-Leech of Ceylon (Hamadupaa Ceylonica), which is about an inch in length, and as nine as a common knitting-kneedle, but, when gorgod, seelist to the size of a quil and the length of nearly 2 inches. It is so small that it can creep through the meshes of the finest stocking. In order to secure protection from the peat, planters wear what are called accompanies, made of thick

cloth. Horses suffer greatly from the torment of these leeches, and "stamp the ground in fury to shake them from their fellocks, to which they hang in bloody tassels." The natives who are employed as palanquin-bearers have their bare legs soon adorned with "clusters of them, like bunches of grapes." The rapacious creatures occasionally drain so much of the life-blood from both men and beasts as to cause their death.

tures eccasionally drain so much of the life-blood from both men and beasts as to cares their death.

Prof. Van Beneden relates, in his work on "Animal Parasites and Mesamates." that, during the campaigns in Egypt and Algeria, the French soldiers often suffered from a leech (Homopis vorax) that abounded in fresh waters, and attacked the mouth and the nostrils. In Algeria it is not uncommon for soldiers to swallow leeches while drinking spring-water. Wine is an efficacious as well as agreeable treatment in such instances, it proving speedily fatal to the ugly intruders. Among the species of leeches mentioned by the author last quoted is the Cylicobdella lumbricoides, which is found in moist earth in Brazil, and is blind. Another, described under the name of Pontobvella luxis, grows to the length of a foot and a half. Fortunately this formidable beast is not a voracious blood-sucker. Were it so, it would prove as dangerous an enemy as the anaconda. The quantity of drawing syrrages about a drachin and a half; but there is a species peculiar to Senegal so gluttonous that it will take in a quantity about equal to its own weight.

There is an entire series of these creatures.

there is a species peculiar to Senegal so gluttonous that it will take in a quantity about equal to its own weight.

There is an entire series of these creatures that romain attached through lire to other animals, and may, therefore, be considered true parasites. They are found chiefly upon fish, especially upon the bass, halibut, barbel, dab, and different species of gadide. Among several American Leeches described by A. E. Veriel are two that intest a fish (Funduae piaculentus) inhabiting the Connecticut River. A large and handsome species of Fundudedual is found on the ray. Different species have been discovered attached to turties, titiona and frogs, and also to invertebrate adimsis. A small senegal species lives upon the respiratory apparatus of a moline. One species of Malacobdella dwells in the brouchis of the Venus exoleta, and another from the pulmonary sac of the Auricula, and another from the brouchis of a crab. One species of Malacobdella dwells in the brouchis of the Venus exoleta, and another of the same gesus ivos under the foot of the Mya truncata. In the fresh waters of Europe the Piscicola geometra—a small handsome Leech—infests the carp, tench, and other Cypriside, sometimes occurring in such numbers that "they form around the gills a kind of living moss, which at last kills the dish."

Among the curious species spoken of by Prof. Van Benedeu, "the most interesting in every point of view are the Branchellions, which inhabit the electrical fishes known under the usine of torbedoes, and which do not fear to choose an electric battery as a place of abode. These Branchellions always attach themselves, as it appears, to the lower surface of the body, and not to the gills as has been thought; and These Branchellions always attach themselves, as it appears, to the lower surface of the body, and not to the gills as has been thought; and they are distinguished from all their congeners by tufts of filaments along their sides, which have been compared to lymphatic bronchise. . . The Branchellions live on the mucous products of the secretions of the skin, and, instead of being parasites, we may sonsider them as worms paying liberally for the room which they occupy in their host, by maintaining his skin in good condition."

HE DIDN'T WANT ANY. The Attempt to Insure Butterwick

Philadelphia Ewistin.
When Benjamin P. Gunn, the life insurance gent, called upon Mr. Butterwick, the following conversation ensued :

conversation ensued:

Gunn—" Mr. Butterwick, you have no insurance on your life, I believe? I dropped in to see if I can't get you to go into our company. We offer unparalleled inducements, and—"
Butterwick—" I don't want to insure."

Gunn—"The cost is just nothing worth speaking of; a mere trifle. And then we pay enormous dividends, so that you have so much assert

Gunn—"The cost is just nothing worth speaking of; a mere trifle. And then we pay enormous dividends, so that you have so much security at such a little outlay that you can be perfectly comfortable and happy."

Butterwick—"But I don't want to be comfortable and happy. I'm trying to be miserable."

Gunn—"Now look at this thing in a practical light. "You've got to die some time or other. That is a dreadful certainty to which we must all look forward. It is fearful enough in any event, but how much more so when a man knows that he leaves nothing behind him! We all shrink from death, we all hate to think of it; the contemplation of it filis us with awful dread; but reflect, what must be the feelings of the man who enters the dark valley with the assurance that in a peenolary sense his life has been an utter faiture! Think how—"

Butterwick—"Don't scare me a bit. I want to die; been wanting to die for years. Rather die than live any time."

Gunn—"I say, think how wretched will be the condition of those dear ones whom you leave behind von. Will not the tears of your heartbroken widow be made more bitter by the poverty in which she is suddenly plunged, and by the reflection that she is left to the charity of a cold and heartless world. Will not—"

Butterwick—"I wouldn't leave her a cent if I had millions. It'll do the sid woman good to skirmish around for her living. Then she'll appreciate me."

Gunn—"Your poor little children, too. Fatherless, orphanded, they will have no one to filt their famished mouths with bread, no ees to

eries, orphanded, they will have no one to fill their farnished mouths with bread, no ease to protect them from harm. You die uninsured and they enter a life of suffering from the keen pangs of poverty. You insure in our company and they begin life with enough to feed and clothe them, and to raise them above the reach

and they begin life with enough to feed and clothe them, and to raise them above the reach of want."

Butterwick—"I don't want to raise them above the reach of want. I want them to want. Best thing they can do is to tucker down to work as I did."

Gunn—"Oh, Mr. Butterwick! try to take a higher view of the matter. When you are an angel and you come back to revisit the scenes of earth, will it not fill you with sadness to see your dear ones exposed to the storm and the blast, to hunger and cold?"

Butterwick—"I'm not going to be an angel, and if I was, I wouldn't come back."

Gunn—"You are a poor man now. How do you know that your family will have enough when you are gone to pay your funeral expenses, to bury you decently?"

Butterwick—"I don't want to be buried."

Gunn—"Perhaps Airs, Butterwick will be so indignant at your neglect that she will not mouth for, you, that she will not shed a tear over your bier."

mouth for you, that she will not shed a tear over your bier."

Intterwick—"I don't want a bier, and I'd rather she wouldn't ery ady."

Gunn—"Weil, then, a'posen' you go in on the endowment plan and take a policy for \$0.000, to be paid you when you reach the age of 50?"

Butterwick—"I don't want \$0.000 when I'm 50. I wouldn't take it if you were to fling it at me and pay me to take it."

Gunn—"I'm afraid then I'll have to say, Good-morning." Gunn—"I'm afraid then I'll have to say,
'Good-morning.'"
Butterwick—"I don't want you to say goodmorning; you can go without saying it."
Gunn—"I'll quit."
Butterwick—"Aha! now you've bit it!" I do
want you to quit, and as suddenly as you can."
Then Mr. Gunn left. He thinks he will hardly

HANS BREITHAN'S MARRIAGE.

Hans Breitman he vas all zo tiret.
To be a jung-gesell;
De puttons on his precches-bants
Dey all heroonter fell;
His sibows, too, day looket out
Dor vinders in his goit:
Tvas shauderbaft, der Breitman set,
To buil allein his poat.

Tvas vorsh alah pein'a yeller tog, De livin' sooch a life; And zo der Breitman shvore dat he Vouldt make aimsell a vife. He trunk him voli mit aaget-peer, He eat some Schweizer-kles; And den to zeek a frau he vent All 'bout de marget-blace.

He shmelt of peer, he shmelt of kase,
He shmelt of zour-kraut:
"Ach Gott!" a lofely maiten set,
"An Engel vot's got out;
De sir of hafen's in his bret,
And in his lofely hair;
Link det Locally dears, know

Der Breitman shmilt ven he did zee Dat maiten all shpell-bount; He trowed himself upon his face, And lait upon der grount. "Ach maidchen, you hafe shplit mine 'art All into Bddle pite: 'Uset yoh pacome my mucilage, Or I will be mit file."

Dat maiten lait her pretzel curls Against der Breitman's prest; Dey hung srount, Eke sausage; Der Breitman he voe piest. He took a biece Polony-ahkin, Ail rount like to a ring; He poot it on her finger fine, Den danced der Deutscher's film And now, mine frents, der Breitman's bants RELIGIOUS.

Sunday-School Lesson for To-Morrow.

The Descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Disciples.

The Rev. W. H. Dahiels Replies to Mr. Edward Kimball;

And Vindicates His Book on "D. L. Moody and His Work."

Congregation.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

Acts, ii., 1 to 12.—The friends and disciples of the Son of Man were in that upper room, so deeply consecrated by the presence of Him who but a few days before that promised them a gift from heaven. They were waiting and praying for what their risen Lord had assured them. We wish we knew what they thought and what they said at their meetings of prayer and praise. Human pature is the same from age to age. No doubt, this circle of tried and trusty friends often spoke of the unique character of their He spake as never man spake. His character was as pure as the purest snow. His life was in perfect harmony with God. He loved mankind. He was willing to suffer that they might have joy, to die that they might live, to come to to raise men to the highest level, even to bliss and glory in the future life. His entire life was spotless. Even his bitterest enemies could find

search that they neight got be search. He longed and part in the final setting little the cell in the control of the control o thought, "Such is human life. On festal days in Jerusalem, as in my native city, some are in great joy, but others are in deep grief."

The eun was now high up. The people were ready for the duties of the day. Some were, at this early hour, taking wheaten loaves—embleme of joy and gratitude—to their temples. Others were showing their friends, who had come from distant towns, the beauties and the wonders of the Holy City. Soon the streets were full. The fathers were hastening to the temple courts with their expressions of gratitude for the harvests of the year. The little boys were running merrily along, throwing at each other small wheaten balls, as children of many Eastern cities do at the present day.

do at the present day.

It was the feetal day of the year. Every male It was the festal day of the year. Every male laraelite was by law required to appear in the court of the temple and make his offering with a grateful heart. All ordinary business was susponded. These feetive days were memorial of great events in the national history of Israel. The Feast of Pentecost occurred in May at the end of the wheat-barvest, fifty days after the Passover. It reminded the Israelites that the Law was given at Mount Sinai fifty days after the Exodus.

The Disciples of the Light of the World had The Disciples of the Light of the World had now patiently waited ten days for the reception of the promised gift. Their hearts were intent on this one grand theme,—a new spiritual force. Their waiting and praying had but increased the intensity of their faith. The more thay talked of their Master's dignity and holiness, the more exalted he appeared to them. They had the most implicit confidence that the assurance of their risen Lord would soon be fulfilled. They had so strong a faith, so loving a trust in Him that neither time nor adversity could in the least impair it.

Crowds of Israelites by this time were in Jerussiem. Sons and daughters, settled in foreign

roof, where they had, in their early days, spent so many happy, jovial hours. Even the grand-parents were young again when they heard little feet patting on their floors, and foul laughter and convival voices ringing through their halls, reminding them but too vividly of past joys and happy years, when all the offeprings of their love were under their special care and watching. Foreign Israelites had been flocking to the centre of their hopes for several days. The records of the many villages near the city were

Foreign Israelites had been nothing to the centre of their hopes for several days. The people of the many villages near the city were hurrying on their way to this great national justife. Thousands of souls were made very glad. All received a most hearty welcome to the festivities of the day. Young men and maidsne in their best attire greated each other, as they passed in the crowded streets, with much sweeter smiles than on any ordinary day. The young, just maturing, properly enough are never so happy as when they are nextly and fittingly-adorned.

The friends of that wonderful Son of Man The friends of that worderful Son of Man-had observed, in their rambles about the dity, that the Pentecostal festivities had fully come— Pentecost, a day of joy to most, but full of sad-ness to them. They grieved most of all that they should see his face and hear His voice no more. They spent some happy but many sad hours in repeating those precious promises and those warm assurances that fell so freely and so warmly from His blessed lips. The devoted discusios were still waiting and learning, bernaps. The New Synagogue of the Sinai

those warm assurances that fell so freely and so warmly from His blessed lips. The devoted disciples were still waiting and tearing, pernaps, that a day so full of joys and congratulations could not be the time for the coming of the Holy spirit. And yet they could not have forgotten that their hisster was piesent at a marriage feast, enjoyed pleasant walks and social visits at the home of Lazarus, and that He never forbade social and domestic joys.

The meetings in that upper room were of the intensest interest. The ardent Peter spoke with his usual confidence, and John, whom the Master so dearly loved, and Mary, the hundle mother of the exalted ion, felt that Peter had acquired greater consistency, decision, and femness of character. In John the Master could always place confidence, so that when this Friend of sinners was bacquire upon the cross and bleasing His onemies. He say Illia decipies, His mother and her other sons, weeping, He said, "Woman, behold thy sou," and to John, "Behold thy mother," I. e.: "Let that love that has so long existed between you continue." From that hour John took her to his own home. He, who knew the intents of the heart, loved His nother, and thought she was worthy of all that John could do for her—that she was without guile. John's home may have been a cottage on the borders of the Sea of Gaillee. It was a home of social joys, tempered by religious principles.

ligious principles.

These disciples were still waiting and praving in that upper room, now nearer it eaven than each to them. They were calling to mind the beauties of His face, which was always an in-

EDWARD KIMBALL HIS ATTACK ON THE BOOK ENTITLED "D. L. MOODY AND HIS WORK."

Last Saturday we published a letter from Mr. Edward Kimball, now widely known as the former Sunday-school teacher of Mr. Moody, in which he made a sharp attack upon a book written by a former Chicago pastor, entitled "D. L. Moody and His Work." This book has been very bighly commended by the press, both in this country and in England, where it was first published, and great numbers of it have been sold. Having given place to Mr. Kimball's attack.

we cheering same the author a defense:

To the Editor of the Chicago Pribune:

EVANSTON, April 7.—The communication of Mr. Edward Kimball in last Saturday's Tribuys, in which he makes an unprovoked attack upon the book entitled "D. L. Moody and His Work," is one which ought not to pass unchallenged.

Passing over all the minor mischiefs of his article, the worst feature of it is that he deliberate.

ticle, the worst feature of it is that he deliberately seeks to convey an impression which he must know is a false impression.

He says of the book: "It claims to be the channel of communication through which his (i. e., Mr. Moody's) best friends speak of him to the world. On the contrary, his friends who knew his wishes and desired to regard them, or who knew the facts, could not have taken and dd not take any part in so misrepresenting him."

did not take any part in so misrepresenting him."

That cunningly-constructed sentence conveys the impression that the words "best friends" cid not help the author in making the book. Why, then, did not Mr. Edward Kimball say so in plair words? Simply because that to do so would be to state a falsehood. But is it any the less false to convey such an impression?

Now, the facts in this case are that all of Mr. Moody's "best friends," including five of his nearest relatives, twelve of his oldest co-laborers in the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago, five of his former employers, asyeral prominent members of his former years, render hearty thanks for the harvest just secured.

Fentecost had all the charms and delights of a New England thanksgiving, now so prevalent throughout our land. Fathers tried to give their children a happy time at home. Mothers provided abundantly all those good things that make Thanksgiving so memorable in the minds of children. Sons and daughters more numerens then and there than now and here, were very glad and joyful to leave their own humble homes and be once more under the parental large of the former of his large of the former of the former of his large of the his large of the his large of the his large of the harden of his large of the his large of the

in this country and in Great Britain,—all of them I say, to whom I applied,—gave me all possible assistance except Mr. Edward Kimball and one other. Mr. Kimball at eavy first interview told me was intending to write an account of Moody himself. The other one of this minority of two does not object, now that the book is published, to make an honest penny by selling it.

Some of the "best friends" of Mr. Moody seeing that the book was inevitable, aided me to make it the best possible; others, disagreeing with Mr. Moody, thought a book to be desirable and aided me on their own judgment. These to the number of twenty-five, including some of the most eminent Christians in America and Great Britain, whose names, addressees, correspondence, etc., are at the service of any inquirer, are so many witnesses that Mr. Edward Kinoball has laid himself open to the charge of malicious untrathfulness, or, to the charge of ward Kimball has laid himself open to the charge of malicious untruthfulness, or, to the charge of a vast conceit which claims that he and one other person have the exclusive right to be known as Mr. Moody's "best friends."

From this the public may judge how much value to place upon Mr. Kimball's articles in This Chicago Thibunk and the Sunday-School Times as against the book in question.

W. H. Daniels.

Author of "D. L. Moody and His Work."

THE SINAL CONGREGATION.

The new temple of the Sipal congregation, at the southwest corner of Indiana areaus and Twenty-first street, will be dedicated to-day. It was begun May 1, 1875. It is a very substantial stone structure, showing strongly-pronounced features of early French Gothic type in the substructure, and rather "Orientalized" topsubstructure, and rather "Orientalized" topping at. It appears to be a compromise between the strict "Orientalism" generally deemed a characteristic of synagogue architecture, and that strict, Gothic character which, from its general use for Christian church architecture in this country and in England, is frequently termed the Christian style. The most noteworthy external characteristic of this building is the massiveness and simplicity of its general proportions as well as of its details.

There are three street outrances to this building, the principal one on Indiana avenue, and two minor ones on Twenty-first street. Each of those entrances is in the centre of a pavilion, each surmounted by a dome, or rather domical pyramid. Those on Twenty-first street are at the two ends of the frontage on that street, while that on Indiana avenue is in the centre of an immense projecting contral bay, having massive tustrosses, and extending to a height of 90 feet above the sidewalk, and there surmounted by the main dome, 10 from the side valk to the top of the gilded star which forms its floial.

The interior of the building has in the basement very spacious vestibules and the usual arrangement of Sunday-school rooms. The audi-

From "The Maid of the Mississippi." From "The Maid of the Mississippi."
Swift Sashed Kad Raymond's steel mair,
As dark Rolfe's lightning arm essayed
To but the passage of his blade:
Shall that stern hand the stroke forbear?
The struggle ceased—a blow descended:
As quit'ring fight and dagger part,
Warm life-blood follows from the heart,
And Raymond's vile curves is ended!
A heavy sound—a gaping wound,
Whence flows the red stream, curdling 'round.

Hal greets the victor's flery stare Some weird, fantastic form in air! A sweet, sad face, and flowing hair, Appear in silv'ry vision there! Soft became on him a liquid eye. Hair pitying, haif reproachtuly. His ear has caught that wafted sigh. A cloud ethereal seems to hold. The misty drapery's floating fold, lee! from you lurid halo dim. A white arm fain would beckon him!

Roife one brief moment fixedly gazed
Read drops the turited floor anoint,
Riow dripping from the dagger's peint;
A specding like some dack fiend along.
High springing on the border rail.
Before seen gazer's vinage pale.
A spectre gleaming yatnest the sky,
He rears his red right hand on high:
Descending swift the dagger fall—
Life's current leaves the heart's deep wallGuales the warm, susanguined rain
Around in many a crimson stain!

There read on the water grave,

The special that thrice-death, deadly blow,
There comes no death-groun, hourse and low,
A drawd voice shales the midnight gloom;

"My Marquerite, I come | I come |
Then seaps low in the darbblue wave;
The shore sends back its wild refrain.
A moment o'er that watery grave,
There risas dark a crimson stain,
Like lurid glow when tambders cease,
That lays along the Western sky,
The herald of returning peece,
There was been a seaps of the state of the seaps of the sea

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE ON

DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited I Dn. Radwat: That cibers may be benefied in this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the Orasics and benefic ten years. I street the boat physiosas of this plans to these victions as a benefic ten years. I street the boat physiosas of this plans to these victional any hencels. I law growing at such making that I could not have lived much loner. A time of the plans of the IT Radwarf Romedon. I had much faith in them, but finally, after much delibertal layed them. A to the layer of the Recolvent, we beneficially and the better of the Recolvent, we beneficially and the better of the Recolvent, we beneficially and the better of the Recolvent, we often the fills, and the better of the Recolvent, two of the life, and we boase of Pills. Biscreting were your last in st twenty-five ponn (s. 4 continued to use the medicine will I was not had a strength of the life, and we had to be the medicine will I was an interest cured. I thought the work of the Recolvent of the law of the Recolvent of the law of The Feudatory States -- A Stupen-Seven Thousand Miles of Railway ... No Danger to Be Apprehend-

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Sarsaparillian Resolvent

* THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofala Syphilitic, Hereditar or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lang or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vittatia; the Fluids.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes

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Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

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Inflammation of the Eddneys, Inflammation of the Bertels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hydroxies. Croup, Dichtheria, Ca-Tootbache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Agus Chil s,

Catibiams. Front Bises.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of The application of the Ready Relief to the part where the pain or difficulty exists will arror as and comiers.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stonaca, Egyptors, Siok Headache, Diarches, Dysoniery, Cholis, wall in the Bowsia, and all internal parms.

Travelors should always carry a bottle of RADWAT REATLY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water the part of the part

FEVER AND AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

pariestly tastales, siegantic control with swell jungs, requisite, pu ity, castase, and sicragition was a risk, for tag cure of all disorders and successive process, kinders, pleadars, Nervoll 1981, test, and ache. Constitution, Control of the leadache. Constitution, Control of the leadache. casing containing so mereiry mindrals of dride. Observe the following symptoms specified by Describers of the Dispository Organics not the Missel in Constitution, invest Film, rights not the Missel in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, National, Postdorn, gust of Food, Fullisses of Weight in the Shoundell, and the Stomach, State of Stomach, Describers, gust of Food, Fullisses of Weight in the Shoundell,

Read "False and True, Whenest Now York Information well december

BRITISH INDIA.

Letter from Gen. Forsyth to Gen. Sheridan.

English Civil and Military Rule in Hindostan.

A Country with an Extent of 1,000,000 Square Miles, and a Population of 200,000,000 Souls.

dous System of Irrigating Canals.

ed from Russia. Financial Resources of the Indian En pire--- Progress in Education

--- A Fine Army.

BONDAY, British India, Feb. 3, 1876.—Lieu Gen. P. H. Sheridau, Chicago, Id.—My DRANGE BRAL! We arrived here yesterday, after spendii something more than two months in Central Northern, and Eastern India; and now, havi seen the people, and traveled over 7,000 mil through the country, I am, to a limited ext prepared to say something of English civil military rule in this part of the world.

India is, in a certain sense of the wor Tuey come to India to serve the Governm ing the evoling of life at hor and, when they adventure here as h pess-men, they only remain long enough accumulate a competency, and then sail new men with new ideas—in fact, advantidess, from the regions of progressive civil tion—are constantly replacing men of experien who, having spent from twelve to thirty-fi years under a Southern sun, and in many years under a Solution and the state, a worn themselves out in service and trade, a their boyhood-home to spend the years that a be allotted them after foldele age. Now, younger generations that are constantly com

out to take their places will, if they survive, home to England in their turn, and be succeed by others. But the Englishman has not taken root in India; and now to induce him do so is, in my opinion, one of the great pr lems to be selved by the rulers of this countr lems to be selved by the ruless of this condition.

Although this constant changing of the Engl population is, to a certain extent, bad for future supremacy of England, providing so way te not found to overcome it, neverthele it is, in the very nature of things, a good the for the natives, and, in the course of a few g system, taken in connection with the public provements which are so rapidly develop under the wise administration of the exist powers, create a powerful party of educa Asiatics, who will be apt to ask themselves

ucetion whether they are not CATABLE OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES. bottles; and the progressive youngster of I the ideas of the man who touched the shore India in 1836, and is not likely to rost patia with the trammels thrown stound the Asiatle the perhaps timely, wisdom of his predocound for the Hindoo and Mohammedan of 1873 is the man known to the Angle-Indian officer

the man known to too Angio-Indian Ginder thirty years ago.

During the away of the East India Compathe native East-Indian, so far as the corporate was concerned, was simply a money-goting or chine. His value in the market as a produ was carefully estimated and traded upon, the policy of John Company was, the larg possible dividend upon the smallest possible possible dividend upon the smallest possible dividend upon the smallest possible. penditure. When however, the mutiny of I drove the East-India Company to the wall. Her Majesty's toverment assumed possess of and control over the Indies, the soutiers per of a crasping corporation was acceeded the sway of a powerful Curistian nationation on trolled and directed by statesment of above or the land industry; and, in order to show we her Majesty's Covernment has accomplished the way of public improvements within the twenty years. I propose to fill the remained this paper with a few statistics.

First, as to the

First, as to the army or marrian india:
It contains 0:3,40d square dules, with a poption of 10d, 22d,40s souls; and is divided typics provinces, named and controlled as

twelve provinces, named and controlled as lown:

1. The Province of Bengal, with a popular of 66.000,000, governed by a Lieutenant-Governed for and Legislative Council as Calcusta, and der the tunical size eve of the Viscov,—at it said to device the tunical size eve of the Viscov,—at it said to device the Viscov,—at it is a population of 10,500,000.

3. The Purities of Bombay and Scindar a Covernor, Council, and Laguslative Council with a population of 10,500,000.

4. The Northwest Provinces in under a Lieutenant Covernor, with a population of 17,000,000.

They comes the smaller Provinces of the Central Provinces of Aliver and Cangla the General Government of India.

In addition to these provinces, there is an anally when pey through some of them are amail, when pey through to, and to a certain tent are countrolled by, the English Governor of India.

A rough calculation above the pative S

in all nearly 450, though some of them are small, which pay throute to, and to a certain tent are controlled by, the English Governe of India.

A rough calculation shows the native S to cover an area of \$10,000 square miles, an estimated population of \$50,000,000, yield revenue of \$70,180,000, but paying to the A indian Government only \$9,288,690.

All of these feudatories acknowledge supparative of the Government of Indian command the state of Government of Indian command the state that the same time, keep up their own as of Government, and have their own as powers; and, in my opinion, the major in the best interests of the people of India Concentration seems to be the order of the into has the sate of the people of India Concentration seems to be the order of the into has the sate of the people of India Concentration seems to be the order of the Into has the sate of the Government theory, and I doubt not that the new man of next their years will see its adaptability, and I doubt not that the new man of next their fast is, that native fields have ye cheap. The fact is, that native fields are year, the fact is, that native fields are year, the question of individual labor between the question of individual labor between the cast indian and the European will registed, in our generation, at least.

As for the country itself, is is emply a plain, bounded by the Himalayas on the and with two or three small ranges of mean invers, viz. The Gaoges, 1,500 miles in the Indias, 1,800; the Brahmaputra, 1,80 in the Indias and the firm of the Indias of the Indias of the country was of any kind with thirds of the critivable a

RADWAY'S REMEDING

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY

R. RADWAY'S REMEDIES

BIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make

boxes of Pills. Before they were gone I had be pont of the pills. The pont of the pills of the pont of the pills of the p

DR. RADWAY'S

MARY COCKER, MARY R. POND.

Barsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditar or Contagious, be it Seated in the Lang or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupt-ing the Solids and Vitlatian the Flaids.

Chronic Miconatism, Serofula, Glandular Smelling, Bassing Dry Cangel, Cancerous Affections, Sprinking Compliants, Chicago, Cancerous Affection, Market Rash, Pic Debreux, White Swelling, Proposition, Market Rash, Pic Debreux, White Swelling, Proposition of the Proposition of the

DR. RADWAY & OO., 32 Warren-st., N. Y.

R.R.R. Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any on suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief IS A CURE FOR EVERY-PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most each netating pains, allors informs attent and caree contrations, whether of the thems. Stomach, St

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation

of the Heart,

Group, Diohiberia, Ca-larra, influenza, Headache. Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chil s,

The application of the Roady Rollof to the part where the pain or difficulty exists will a ford and confert. and comiers.

In the second se

FEVER AND AGUE

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

referring tactules, co-gausti control with sweet game-tice inguisate, prictic consistent and throught the tack of a time will have ordered and district the companies. The control of the control of the control of the control of the research of the control of the control of the control of the most, plane, and all forthe control of the control of the west of the control of the control of the control of the west of the control of the control of the control of the west of the control of the control of the control of the west of the control of the control of the control of the west of the control of the The containing as measury materials is desirable from the containing as measury materials is desirable from the containing to the containing the containing of the containing to the containing

Road "False and True," Property New York, Intermedian Parks Marie BRITISH INDIA

Letter from Gen. Forsyth to Gen. Sheridan.

English Civil and Military Rule in Hindostan.

A Country with an Extent of 1,000,000 Square Miles, and a Population of 200,000,000 Souls.

The Feudatory States -- A Stupendous System of Irrigating Canals.

Seven Thousand Miles of Railway ... No Danger to Be Apprehended from Russia.

Financial Resources of the Indian Em pire---Progress in Education --- A Fine Army.

BOMBAY, British India, Feb. 3, 1876.-Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill. - My DEAR GEN-ERAL: We arrived here yesterday, after spending something more than two months in Central. Northern, and Eastern India; and now, baving seen the people, and traveled over 7,000 miles through the country, I am, to a limited extent prepared to say something of English civil and military rule in this part of the world.

India is, in a certain sense of the word, Brush colony : in the true sense,

IT is sor. Tuey come to India to serve the Government during a term of years in both the civil and military services with the intention of spending the evening of life at home; and, when they adventure here, as business-men, they only remain long enough to accumulate a competency, and then sail for England. Consequently, save in rare instances new men with new ideas in fact, advanced ideas, from the regions of progressive civilizawho, baving spent from twelve to thirty-five sorn themselves out in service and trade, seel their boyhood-home to spend the years that may be allotted them after middle age. Now the out to take their places will, if they survive, go by others. But the Englishman has not yet taken root in India; and now to induce him to do so is, in my opinion, one of the great prob-lems to be selved by the rulers of this country.

Aithough this constant changing of the English population is, to a certain extent, bad for the fumre supremacy of England, providing some way is not found to overcome it, nevertheless, it is, in the very nath o of things, a good thing for the natives, and, in the course of a few gen erations, will, under the present educational system, taken in connection with the public imevements which are so rapidly developing under the wise administration of the existing powers, create a powerful party of educated asiatics, who will be apt to ask themselves the nestion whether they are not

CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEMS: T. VIII. bottles; and the progressive youngster of 1876 a very apt to see where he can improve upon the ideas of the man who touched the shores of India in 1836, and is not likely to rest satisfied with the trammels thrown around the Asiatic by the, perhaps timely, wisdom of his predocessors : for the illiadoo and Mohammedan of 1873 is not he man known to the Angle-Indian officer of

bee man known to the Angio-Indian officer of thirty years age.

During the sway of the East India Company, the native East-Indian, so far as time corporation was concerned, was samply a money-gotting machine. His value in the market as a producer was carefully estimated and traded upon, and the policy of John Company was, the largest possible dividend upon the smallest possible exception of John Company to the wall, and der Majesty's Government assumed possession let Majesty's Government assumed possession of and control over the Indies, the soutless point of and centrel over the Indies, the soulies points of a grasping corporation was succeeded by the sway of a powerful Caristian nationality, controlled and directed by statesmen of ability, worth, and industry; and, in order to show what Her Majesty's Government has accomplished in the way of public improvements within the iast twenty years. I propose to fill the remainder of this paper with a few statistics.

First, as to the

First, as to the
EXTENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

It contains 943,406 square miles, with a population of 193,223,408 souls; as i is divided into twelve provinces, named and controlled as follows:

welve provinces, named and controlled as follows:

1. The Province of Bengal, with a population of 66,000,000, governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and Leguslative Council at Cacutta, and under the immediate eye of the Viceroy.—at present Loc Morthbook, who is soon to be succeeded by Lord Lytton.

2. The Province of Madras, under a Governor. Council, and Legislativa Council; with a population of 31,000,000.

3. The Provinces of Bombay and Scinda, under a Governor. Council; with a population of 16,350,000.

4. The Northwest Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor; with a population of 30,700,000.

5. The Punjaub, under a Lieutenant-Governor; with a population of 17,000,000.

Their council the smaller Provinces of Onde, the Central Provinces. British Burmah, Mysore, and Beigar, all under Chief Commusioners; and the smaller Provinces of Aliver and Carg, under the General Government of India.

In addition to these provinces, there are a sumber of

FEUDATORY STATES AND PROVINCES, in all nearly 450, though some of them are very small, which pay trioute to, and to a certain ex-tent are controlled by, the English Government of India.

of India.

A rough calculation shows the native States to cover an area of 610,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 55,000,000, yielding a tevenue of \$79,180,000, but paying to the Anglo-Judian Government on out \$3,288,690.

All of these feudatories acknowledge the superior of the Government of India, but the mercial way a prominal rights.

All of these feudatories acknowledge the supersons of the Government of India, but some them merely pay a nominal tribute, and, at the aame time, keep up their own system of Government, and have their own armies. Bill, it is as well to state that they hold their territories practically on sufferance; for the viceroy, backed by the Premier of England, could at any time absorb these native powers; and, in my opinion, the man is now living who will see these so absorbed, and in the best interests of the ifeople of India, too. Concentration seems to be the order of the day in the last years of this workaday insteam to entiry, and I doubt not that the new men of the last thrivy years will see its adaptability, for Angio-Indian territories.

Lahon,

Geographically considered, India is quite too not for the introduction of European labor, Tractically considered, I doubt it; but, financially thought ever, it may prove somewhat of a public. The fact is, that native field-labor is very cheap. The needs of the Ilindoo are few, his tastes simple, his food plane, and his dresswell, there is not much to be said about that anyway, for 3 yards of cotton cloth is rather a well dress for most of them. However, he can live where the European mould starve; so that the question of individual labor helween the native heat Indian and the European will not be gitted, in our secretary in the limitages will not be gitted, in our secretary in the limitages of mountains heat the cast and was causes. It has four large fives, vis: The transac, I loo miles in length, the indian I, sou; the limitages of mountains heat the cast and was causes. It has four large fives, vis: The transac, I loo miles in length, the sudue. I, sou; the limitages of mountains heat the cast and was causes. It has four large fives, vis: The transac, I loo miles in length, the indian short large fives, vis: The transac, I loo miles in length.

ever undertaken by any Government for the benefit of its people. I sliude to its appropriate and in process of construction by the Indian Government for the agricultural improvement of its territories, and without which many thousands of acres of land would be practically worthless, as the rainfail is insufficient to mature the crops. Many of the fields are irrigated by water drawn from wells, but millions of acres are irrigated by canals constructed and kept in order by the Government; and, for the use of the water from said canals, the natives pay a small tax, so light as to be of no actual burden, but which, navertheless, yielded a rovenue of over \$2,000.000 in 1873,—which will give you some idea of the extent of the canals. I have no reliable data at hand to show the length of all the canals, of which there are great numbers; but their aggregate length—I mean of the main lines—cannot be less than 6.000 miles. 6.000 miles.

There are now open, and in good order, about 7,000 miles of

7,000 miles of

within the British possessions. These reads are finely built, and will last for years to come without rebuilding; and, although built by private enterprise, the charters are so, worded that, within a given time, all of these reads revert to the Government of India. In order to obtain the funds with which to build these roads, the Government of India guaranteed the stock to pay 450 per cent; and guaranteed the stock to pay 450 per cent; and guaranteed the stock to pay 4% per cent; and notice that this guarantee cost the sum of guaranteed the stock to pay 4½ per cent; and 1 notice that this guarantee cost the sum of about \$7,500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. The total cost of the roads to this date has been about £102,000,000, sterling, or \$493,680,000, gold. These railways are constructed in the most superb manner,—the average expenditure being \$80,034.24 per mile, which includes folling-stock, as a matter of course. To us the cost seems enormous, especially when it is borne in mind that the stock was taken at paring gold, and the money put into the lines honestly; but the result justifies the expenditure. in gold, and the money put into the lines honestly; but the result justifies the expenditure. The beds of the roads are as sold as it is possible to build them; the culverts, drains, and bidges, of cut stone, brick, and from; the depots all built of brick, and flagged with cut stone; and the railway-shops constructed in the most sold manner. Some of the railway-bridges in this country are marvels of size and strength; and the newly-opened Alexandria bridge, near Wirzabad, is the longest railway-bridge in the world, being something over 9.000 feet in length, and supported upon minog-seven brick piers.

The railway system has secured England's hold upon India against any future rebellion, and, in my opinion. Against any attempt upon and, in my opinion, against any attempt upon the part of European Powers to wrest it from

Just before no returned to Budday, we were at Peshawur, the extreme norther military extion of the English in India, on the, or rather tion of the English in India, on the, or rather in the, border of Afghanistan, and covering the far-famed Khyber Pass, through which some of the more timid Englishmen expect the Russians to debouch upon the plains of India when they attempt to dispossess England of her eastern territories. Now, it took us, to come from Peshawur to Bombay, less than five days; and thirty-six hours of the time was seen to u a stage-route of about 200 miles from Peshawur to Wirzabal,—the total distance being about 1,800 miles. Within eighteen months from this time the railway will be open to Peshawur; and, when it is borne in mind that Her Majesty has 60,000 European and 180,000 native troops in India, it is safe to presume that the Khyber and India, it is safe to presume that the Khyber and Bolan Passes could be guarded within thirty Bolan Passes could be guarded within thirty days, at any given time, in such a way, and by such troops, as to make it almost a certainty that any attacking force that Russia could bring through Afghanistan would have an insumountable difficulty in even attempting to force an corracce. As far as Russia is concerned, India is, in my opinion, saic concept, though Russia should harbor an idea of eventually extending her territories in this direction, which seems to me a little absurd when, at comparatively a little of the cost in men and money, China could be brought under her sway.

China could be brought under her away.

THE FIRANCIAL BRADURGES

of India are ample, and certainly well managed.

For the facal year ending in 1873, the growrevenue was \$245,063,523,76, and the gross expenditures \$234,516,474,28, ereckoning the pound

tarlines & \$24. The revenue was obtained from the following

BOBLOOK !

controlling.

IN EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

the Government is pursuing a wise and liberal policy; and I doubt not that, within a reasonable time, the natives, will be able to educate policy; and I doubt not that, within a reasonable time, the natives, will be able to educate their children at the public cost, as is now done in America. A small tax is now assessed in certain provinces of maintaining schools; and, in the Province of Bengal, a simple plan of primary instruction has been started in every district. The number of the forese village-schools in 1873 was 10,787, with 253,728 pupils; and the total number of children attending the primary schools in the Province of Bengal is over 353,000. In the Northwest Provinces there are 3,630 village-schools, and 4,609 unsided native vernacular schools. In the Punjamb there are 1,046 Government schools, with an average attendance of 51,000 pulpils; and, in the Bombay Presidency, there are 3,595 schools, with an attendance of 182,147 pupils. In addition to these public primary shools, there are not less than ten Government colleges, and ever 200 high schools, to say nothing of private academies for boys and girls of European parentage.

In all the British privinces, this matter of educating the natives is receiving the serious attention of the Government; and, although at first it was difficult to overcome the ideas of caste, it is slowly being done, and the public schools, the railways, the tramways, and the Bible will Christianize India yet.

As FOR THE AMY.

It is in good working condition, well drilled, finely disciplined, and well commanded; but this, of course, will form part of my official report. The European army numbers about 60,000 mp., and the native, commanded by English officers, nearly 130,000. I saw, at the Camp of Instruction at Delhi, twelve horse-batteries, thirteen regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five of infantry. The artillery is all English, as the Government has never seen fit, since the mutiny of 1857, to train native artillerists to use the guos. The cavalry was composed of four English and nine native regiments; and the infantry of nine or ten English and about fifteen native regiments. Some of these native regiments, es their children at the public cost, as is now done

perience soon teaches them self-reliance and self-control, and their sots are rarely injudicious and very rarely unjusi.

As for the Hindoo, with his ideas of caste, his habitual disregard of truth, and utter inability to comprehend the value of time, he is a study, and an interesting one. The Mohammedan is, I think, of rather better cut to work.

From one end of British India to the other, east, weet, north, and south, there are to be found the

FIRMET POST-BOADS IN THE WOILD,—
unless it may be that the fluest roads constructed under the supervision of the late Emperor of the Franch are superior, which I doubt. These roads are carefully macademized, well hapt up, constantly watched, and at every accessive to the property of the form of the supervision of the late Emperor of the Franch are superior, which I doubt. These roads are carefully macademized, well hapt up, constantly watched, and at every accessary point have chitstone drains and constructed pable buggalows, or rest-houses, at convenient distances, which are placed in charge of certain well-known natives; and travelers, for a moderate sum, are allowed to spend thirty-six hours within their wails; but the attendants have to be paid for furnishing meals, fire, eff. When about leaving, a block is handed you, in which you enter the amount of public charges paid, and state whether the service of the training school of English troops, and both men and officers are worthy representatives.

HOUSEKEEPING.

of the power of Great Britain. Besides the troops I saw at the Camp of Instruction at Delhi, I slaw met, at various places in India, many regiments of both English and native troops, and I have yet to see the first non-affective company. India develops officers of the army as it does the gentlemen of the civil service, it is responsibility that gives tone to men, if they have the right qualities to build upon; and, should England become embrouled in a Continental war. Her Majesty's Government would start twelve months in advance by hurrying home her Indian officers and putting them in command of her troops. Not that I underestimate the officers stationed in England, but the officers in India are practically in the field all the time, and, in the matter of marching troops, moving supplies, and caring for men during an active campaign, they would have very little or nothing to learn.

The Englishman in india

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA
is in many respects like the Western American,
—not so loud nor so rough but with the same
reliance on himself, the belief in his country,
the same consident self-poise; in fact, a man
well worth having when his Government is in a tight place.
There is another estate —the third estate of

There is another estate,—the third estate of India,—that is also pushing to the from with marvelous strides. I mean, of course, the newspaper-press, both English and native. In some respects, the papers are heavier than ours; but, for free, untranmeded criticism upon men, manners, Government, and native habits and customs, they are not surpassed.

I leave India with regret, for I admire its ruiers, and I should like to study it at leisure. In many things I doubt not that the Govern-In many things I doubt not that the Government has made mistakes; but that India is immensely benefited by English rule, there is no room for doubt,—and it has a future. Very truly yours,

GEORGE A. FORSTER.

THE FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS.

Retirement of the Greenbacks. To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune: LARAMIE, Wyo. Ter., March 28.—The. principles upon which any branch of science rest are but few and simple, while the theories and requirements of the social fabric originate purely n the fitness of things. Governments naturally arise out of the necessities of men,—"the wants and fears of individuals." It is to protect the weak against the strong, or to prevent the giants, both physical and mental, from tyrunizing over the feebler, that Governments are nstituted. And when so created, constituted, and empowered, their duties are necessarily limited to the legitimate purpose of making law,-"a rule of action commanding what is right, and prohibiting what is wrong." Anything more han this is neurpation, illegitimate, and conse-

quently deleterious in its results.

For instance, a sovereign Government is not cornoration, either eleemosynary or charitable. Its sovereignty does not extend to these things. Its sole legitimate power is for the purpose of laying down rules of action for its subects or constituents, that each and all shall enjoy the same privileges; that the constitutionally weak shall have his share of the highway, shall have his share of pure air, and have his quantum of standing-ground in the market-place, in common with the constitutionally strong. Any departure from laying down the plain rules by which all alike shall be guided in their intercourse with cach other, is just that far defeating the very purpose for which Governments are for med. The primary object of government is to prevent monopoly. If, then, it should monopolize, its policy would defeat itself. Instead of being a ruler of giants, it becomes itself a giant, with none to gainast its attength. Consequently, Governments are not created as corporations, for the purpose of profit and loss. For this reason, they cannot own and operate railroads within their limits. Neither is \$ proper, right, or lawful, for Governments to manufacture money, or in any way enter into the banking business.

It is lightmate for Government to regulate commerce, inland and operant is legitimate for common with the constitutionally strong. Any

It is ligitimate for Government to regulate commerce, inland and ocean. It is legitimate for Government to lay down the law and rules for banking; to fix the quantity of gold in a dollar, to fix the quantity of silver in a dollar, and put a stamp upon the same to that effect; but to but and to sell, to barter and to trade, do not belong to Government to do. Government is eminently and solely the law-giver.

There are a few things incident to Government, particulative, or sovereignty, which make

There are a few things incident to Government, nationality, or sovereignty, which make it appear on the surface to exercise the grader's functions. But this is not the case. Every sovereignty or nationality presupposes the inherent principle of self-preservation, thence the power of taxation in order to pay public servants; the ownership of the highway, in order ants; the ownership of the highway, in order to control and regulate its commerce; dominion over the seas, that international law may be sustained; the creation of an army and navy, that law may be enforced and protection guaranteed. Out of these necessities and demands arise the power and right to borrow money, not for speculation, but for current expenses, that the nation may be preserved and honored. More than this, Government has no power or right to do. Special legislation or sumptuary laws can never

Government has no power or right to do. Special legislation or sumptuary laws can never change the value or condition of things. They may create mischief or temporary confusion, but the inexorable law of supply and demand ultimately will prevail. "The lecpard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin;" neither can a man create a grain of sand, nor a nation, with all its boasted sovereignty, by enactment create a dollar. It can define what a dollar is; it can define what a bushel is, or what a quart is. There its sovereignty ends.

Suppose Congress should resolve, "That, on and after July 1, A. D. 1876, corn shall grow on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains; that oranges shall be produced in Alaska; and that, on and after the aforesaid date, no man shall grow to be more than 6 nor less, than 5 feet in stature; and that moukeys shall then and thereafter cease to come into the world with tails."

Would this change the condition of things? A six months' calf cannot be made in a minute. Neither can an honest day's work to performed in a second, nor can a dollar be made by the stroke of the reu.

Labor is the basis of all value. An honest day's work is worth an honest day's work. The accumulated product of labor constitutes the wealth of the country. No matter what shape it is in, it is value. Labor is value. The aggregate amount of labor bestowed in the production of gold fixes its value. The aggregate amount of labor bestowed in the production of acrop of wheat or core fixes its value. And so

gate amount of labor bestowed in the production of gold fixes its value. The aggregate amount of labor bestowed in the production of a crop of wheat or corn fixes its value. And so with everything else. And, on the coutrary, a promise to do a week's work in one month from date is not itself the week's, work. A promise to furnish in one month a bushel of wheat is not the wheat itself; neither is the promise to pay one dollar the dollar itself. These are promises for value. Value having been given, value must be returned.

Now, how is it with the greenbacks? The soldiers and sallors received them for honest days' work. The Government said to them, We have no money new, but here is a promise that the United States will pay one dollar to beare. The dollar-promise was taken, and has been swapped and traded from that day to this. Congress could not see how to pay these dollars, this past-due paper; but everything was clear enough to secure back pay for itself, and a general increase in salaries in and about the White House.

enough to secure back pay for itself, and a general increase in salaries in and about the White House.

The great hue-and-cry is, that it won't do to pay or fund the greenbacks by the issue of, say, a 3-per-cent 60-year bond; it might create a panic. But panics are not caused in this way. Patiures create panics. It is when life and trust companies don't pay; it is when insurance companies don't pay; it is when banks don's pay, that panics are created. When everybody pays, business runs smoothly, and all that the dovernment has to do is to bay its past-due paper in bonds,—the usual and ordinary means that all civilized nations have used from time immemorial,—and the whole matter is settled.

The hare-brained, insane idea of hoarding gold to pay off greenbacks is fit only for a transmer to dodge behind to secure re-election or place. But the place such are looking for will be like the Irishman's flest when they go to put their finger on it, it won't be there. The country domands that the greenbacks be paid and retired; and nothing short of an honest, straightforward declaration to this effect by the National Convention will insure success in the coming Presidential compassion.

T. L. Dawson,

declaration to this effect by the National Convention will insure success in the coming Presidential campaign.

T. L. Dawson.

POSTSCRIPT TO " WHO'S TO BLAME ?"

Alack! instead he walked clone (Nor heeded that poor five at home War heeded that poor five at home War helt to white the hours away As hest she could, the live-long day), Until, when darkiness wrapped the earth, He hastened heet to home and hearth, Fast ste his supper, awhed, and dared, And one on the less produint proposed. As any, at more, he wandered far, And on rot the partengate ajact. And on you see the Bett crapt to, Close followed by his Court of Birn, Far he if from one to unbind that wrong is right, however told; Nay, may, I think my moral's plaint to the case tell does not be blane.

Food for Invalids,

Te the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, April 7.—The subject of a cuitable dietary for the invalid has, unfortunately, in the past, been left to the consideration of uneducated persons, men and women ignorant of the scientific method, hobbyists, who, catching a glimpse of some truth, have made it the basis of orude and irrational speculations, absurd theories, and fantastic notions; and these, crystalliz ing into rules for practice, have led to a vant deal of mischief. It is, I think, some-what to the discredit of the medical profession that it has allowed instruction of the people to fall into these incompetent and misleading hands. Excuses, however, are not wanting, and one of the most potent of these is the fact that until within a very few years so little has been certainly known of the complex processes by which the body is sustained. The action of the machinery was maintained it were still mysicries.

Physiological experiment and pathological ob-servation are fast clearing away the darkness, and we may now hopefully look for ward to a comparatively complete and perfect knowledge, and as this is gradually attained we shall see more and more the important part which proper nu-trition plays in the prevention and cure of diseases. Mal-nutrition is at the bottom of most of our physical woes. When we know how to amend this we have the secret in our

This much by way of emphasizing the importance of our subject. In regard to practical details, perhaps the best thing to be said is that the tastes and idiosyncrasies of the patient should, to a certain extent, always be consulted. It sometimes happens that the instinctive craving for particular articles of food is a better guide than theory, even though that theory be justified by experiment. But these cases are exceptional, and the general rule is that in acute attacks of illness the diet should be light and unstimulating. While the character in acute attacks of lilbess the diet should be light and unstimulating. While the character of the disease is still undetermined abstuence is always prudent, and a few days may show it to have been the only safe course. Even absolute fasting for a short time may sometimes be a benefit. "Bilionsuess" and malaire will, in multicudes of cases, yield to rest and beof-test, and the least possible medication.

Those grave diseases in which abundant untrition is from the start an essential element in the treatment are apparent exceptions, yet, even in

tion is from the start an essential element in the treatment are apparent exceptions, yet, even in those cases, abstinence would probably do less harm than the usual indiscriminate easing. Here the endeavor is to support the system by nutrition (and other means), under the terrible drain upon it, and the demand is for all the nourishment that can be assimilated. So much depends upon this part of the treatment that the advice of the physician should be closely followed, and if appetite and digrestion are wanting the ingenuity of the nurse should be taxed to the utmost to induce the patient to take and enable him to digest the food upon which his life depends. There is room for all the tact and judgment that one is so fortunate as to possess, and the absence of these too often inwarts the efforts of the physician and turns the scale the wrong way.

way.
In providing for invalids suffering from wast In providing for invalids suffering from wasting, chronic diseases, a however of a few plain physiological principles and well ascertained facts in regard to digestion is essential. Physiologists divide the different kinds of food into two classes, the Nitrogenous and non-Nitrogenous. Of the Nitrogenous albumen, as seen in the white of eggs, the gluten of wheat, and the caseine or card of milk, are familiar examples. This class is concerued chiefly in the nutrition of the tissues. Of the non-Nitrogenous we may mention starch, sugar, oils and fats, saline matters, such as common salt, and water. These, besides heigh nutrient, are concerned in the production of the heat of the body. Albumen is abundant in animal food as well as in vegetables; oil is found in maits and in mutton-chops; you get sugar and salts sud water in peaches and in milk.

you get such and the one as much as it does the other. The carbon of the fat and sugar are wanted for the generation of heat as much as the alcumen for the nontishment of the blood and repair of the tissues.

It would seem therefore, that a mixed diet is the most proper for man, and experiments upon those of the lower animes whose organizations must resemble our own have shown that this is the fact.—the vegetarians to the contrary not-withstanding.

withstanding.

Now, how are these matters appropriated by the system?

The nicrogenous principles undergo digestion in the stomach by the action of the gastric juice; the non-nitrogenous ones are still further acted upon by the intestinal fluids.

Starch must first be made soluble by conversion into sugar. This process is begun during

Starch must first be made soluble by conversion into sugar. This process is begun during mastication by the action of the saliva; it is suspended in the stomach, and resumed and completed in the small integtines.

The glands whoh secrete saliva are undeveloped in infancy. Until after the age of 4 months no saliva in appreciable quantity is secreted. If then the baby is fed with starch—corn-starch, maizens, arrow-root, flour porridge, etc., the whole onus of digestion is throw upon the intestines. This error in diet is undoubtedly largely, one might almost say chiefly, responsible for the intestinal derangements of infante reared by hand. If the baby is already suffering from diarrhea, how much more serious is the error and how futile the effort to cure the disease while the original cause is still operative. Nor in the intestinal troubles of adults can such a diet be otherwise than injurious. I have no

Nor in the intestinal troubles of adults can such a diet be otherwise than injurious. I have no doubt that derangements of this kind, which would otherwise easily disappear, are often kept up for weeks by the continual supply of starchy foods, thus perpetually renewing the action of the disturbing cause.

Fluids, as the liquid part of gruels and soups, are quickly absorbed in the stomach. But in some cases the absorbents fail to set, —there is an indigestion of fluids, and solid food "agrees" better. In such cases we would not insist upon gruel is ordinarily digested with ease. guel is ordinarily digested with ease.

It should also be remembered that for various reasons what is acceptable to one patient may be quite unfit for another. If no known idosyncracies exist, the general rules may be eafely followed. If there is any peculiarity in the case, averging to the collections of the case, and the case, averging to the case, and the case,

A few-essential points, then, are to be borne in That the food should be of suitable quality.dapted to the patient.

That it should be prepared in the best man-

That it should be taken slowly.

That it should be taken slowly.

That neither food nor drink should be so cold as to lower the temperature of the stomach be low the point necessary for digestion.

That it should not be accompanied with drink the should not be accompanied. n such large quantities as to unduly dilute the figestive fluids, and thus impair their quality. That it abould be supplied at suitable inter

That it a solid be suppued at suitable intervals.

The few considerations suggested above appeared to me, upon reflection, necessary in order to do justice to our subject. If to some they are superfluous, it may be that others whose opportunities have been fewer may find them useful.

The discussion of the methods of preparing light diet, delayed for the purpose above indi-

light diet, delayed for the purpose above indi-cated, will, with the editor's parmission, be inicated, will, with the control and traced in the next paper.

ANNIE M. HALE, M. D.

Baked Indian Pudding, No. 2. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, April 5.—Harmeneus is sitting or posite to his wife, Laurentine, at the breakfas

"I have been looking over the housekeeping

department in THE TRIBUNE." he remarked, " is which I find a colinary miracle." Goodness me! A what?" questions Mrs. Harmeneus.

"Laurentine," interposed the maiden aunt of the Puritau pattern, at the end of the table, "it would be quite as well if you were more choice

"Don't trust the cook, do it yourself." he adds, as he kisses Mrs. Harmenens, a luxury which no thought of politics, or religion, or culinary mirable will ever induce this Boston man to forego,—" and I'll bring the Doctor to doncer." (The Doctor is an houseasy member

dimer." (The Doctor is an houstary member of the family, invited always on great occasions.)

An hour later Mrs. Harmeneus is seen in the kitchen. The milk and meal are scaled according to directions, the sait, connamon, and suct added. "But when shall we put in the molasses?" asks the lady for the twentieth time, reading over the paper-cutting pinned on the wall for reference. "Mrs. Champaign says nothing on this point, will she have us to infer that only a sight at New Orleans moissess is all that is necessary? Stir till the mixture foams," she reads. "Norsh,"—the wife of Harmeneus speaks to the cook,—"won't you beat this awhile? I can't see any foam, and my arm is giving out," she explains with dejected air. Norsh assents and Mrs. Harmeneus applies her mouth to the speaking tube.

"Will Aunt Winthrop please come to the kitchen, and bring her apeciacies?"

The whole household are at last assembled, but their united force of eyesight fails to discover a spot of foam. Notwithstanding, the mixture is consigned to the oven for its three hours' sojourn. It came forth a failure. Mrs. Harmeneus sengested that she might have used

Harmeneus suggested that she might have used too great a quantup of meal, measuring by a spoon is so indefinite. Another person remarked that in a household where it is a custom to spread that in a household where it is a custom to spread the daily bread with spiritual honey, two spoonfuls of means be sufficient to sweeten six spoonfuls of Indian meal. The disappointment fell heavily on the Doctor,

The disappointment fell heavily on the Doctor, who possesses a heart especially susceptive to the attractions of puddingdom, and poor Harmeneus had been roving in Boston all the morning, and was somewhat hungry.

Mrs. Harmeneus calmly remarked, "I seldom have faith in newspaper recipts."

Aunt Winthrop is a direct descendant of one of the ribs of the Maydower. She is well informed concerning Indian puddings, and holds the original formula whose wonderful combination of material things was so conducive to the amiability of George Washington.

This is the rule (New England women walk by rule): Three quarts mitk; 2 small cups of corn-meal,—it should measure a little over half pint; 1 pint molasses; 1 even teaspoonful salt; a small piece of butter. If the milk is not rich, the addition of two eggs is necessary. Scald the meal in one quart of milk; then taking from the fire allow it to cool. Add the salt, butter, beaten eggs, and molasses,—stirring the whole vigorously. After which put it into a stone jar.

eggs, and molasses,—stirring the whole vigor-ourly. After which, put it into a stone jar; then add the cold milk. Be careful now to give then add the cold milk. Be careful now to give only a few movements with the spoon. Cover and place in a slow over, letting it stand six or seven hours. (Grandmother would have placed it in the brick oven for the night.) Four hours in stronger heat will bake it incely, but in order that this table delight shall arrive at its highest point of excellence, and that it shall assume its dehicious reduess with the quivering jelly of amber, it has need of hours of slow heat.

The old rule is given with one pint of molasses, and there are certain states of mind indeed, in which any amount of the saccharine element is not distasteful. But to the palate of resigned bachelors, also inckless spinsters, still in the bonds of hope, and the majority of mankind who ordinarily dine on this lower planet, the quantity mentioned is too much of a sweetness. We use less than a pint, but more than three-quarters.

ness. We use less than a pint, but more than three-quarters.
The pudding can be served hot, but most people prefer it cold. And should the gentleman opposite catch sight of a pitcher of cream standing beside it, your power is assured, my dear madam. Present whatever claim you choose; it is yours without cavil.

Some day next week we are to have such a pudding, and the Doctor's heart will be soothed by an invitation to dine.

C. W. R.

Cream Cookies,

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; GALVA, Ill., April 5.—Feeling interested in the Housekeepers' department, I will respond to E. G. T.'s" call for a recipe for cream cookies. I use this: I teacup of sour cream; I cup of butter; 2 cups of sugar; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a very little water. Mix slightly, and bake in a quick oyen. This Mix slightly, and bake in a quick oven. This makes a large batch, and will keep six weeks, if desired. Also another, which are very good: I tescup of sour cream; I oup of white sugar; is a tesapoonful of soda. Mix slightly as above, and roll thin. If desired, they are very nice rolled in white sugar. The basity of cookies is to bake quick, having your oven well heated before putting them in. For the benefit of young housekeepers I will add my recipe for making ginger-anaps: I tescup of moisses; I tescup of brown sugar; I tescup of metted lard; I tablespoonfuls of pulversaed alum, dissolved in a tablespoonful of boiling water (be sure that it is well dissolved); 5 teaspocufuls of soda dissolved in 4 tablespoonfuls of boiling water; I tessapoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of ginger. Mix to a suiff dough, or a little more so than cookies; roll the same thickness of cookies, and cut into squares I windows, and bake in a quick oven. They are very good.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune; desired. Also another, which are very good:

tescup of sour dream; I cup of white sugar;
y a tescapoonful of soda. Mix sightify as above,
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following, which I think cannot fail to give sat-isfaction: Stir together thoroughly one cup of isfaction: Stir together thoroughly one cup of sour cream and one half cups of white sugar; add a small teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in a little warm water; stir in immediately about a cup of flour, then the white of one egg well beaten; mix in enough flour to roll easily; roll thin, as they will raise more than half. Bake in a moderately hot oven, being careful to not brown them, and they will be as white as aliver or delicate cake. The yolks of eggs left from making icing or white cake, may be used by the following recipe, which makes a delicious cake, and may be baked in a lost or in cups: One cup white sugar; three-fourths cup sour cake, and may be baked in a loss or in cups:
One cup white sugar; three-fourths one sour
cream; yolks of three eggs (three more will only
improve it, if you have them); two cups of flour;
half a teaspoon of soda, dissolved in a little
warm water; half a grated nutmeg—the eggs
to be besten and stirred in after one cup of flour
has been used. Many persons who make their
own butter, carefully save the cream for that
purpose, and then use it for making cakes, instead of sometimes using the cream, thereby
saving the time and labor of churning, beades
having cake differing entirely in favor, and often
far superior to those made with butter.

E. D. B.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: AURORA, Ill., April 6 .- In looking over the Housekeepers' Department of Saturday's Trip-UNE, I find a request from E. G. T. for a recipe for cream cookies. I have one which I have used for cream cookies. I have one which I have used for two years with perfect success, and here it is: Two eggs; two cups white sugar; one cup thick sour cream; one-half cup butter; one teaspoon soda; flavor with lemon extract, one teaspoon; or with nutmeg, if preferred. In baking cookies, I am careful to have a good steady heat, and always warm the dish I want to bake them in.

I can hardly agree with the lady about pies, for there are some that are preferable to puddings, and much less troublesome in the making. I will give here a recipe for a cream pie, which I think she will like: One cup sweet cream; two eggs: sugar to suit the taste, and enough milk to make it for a round tin; flavor with lemon or vanilla. I always sift all the flour I use for cakes and pies.

E. M. T.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : CHICAGO, April 7.—A few weeks ago the hearts

of multitudes of the lady readers of THE TRIB-UNE were gladdened by the appearance in its pages of the commencement of a series of arti-cles on housekeeping, from which we hoped to gain many new ideas on the subject of domestic economy, cookery, etc., and were greatly edified by two or three articles on that subject, giving us valuable additional information in different branches of the culinary art. But at length a would be quite as well if you were more choice in the use of language."

"A culinary miracle," repeats Harmeneus.

"A receipt for baked Indian gudding, signed by "J. F. B., Champaign, Ili." I seidom have fatth in newspaper receipts," he resumes after a moment, "but this one appears to have the basis of common sense."

"And suct," reads Mrs. Harmeneus from the paper just hansed to her. Harmeneus fase of the laides too often-run, and now the paper just hansed to her. Harmeneus fase of the laides too often-run, and now the crummental is cultivated at the expense of the useful, on the same principle that cake-making is often thoroughly learned to the utter nogrect of plainer but more essential articles of dist. A certain young lady of our acquaints more when husband in a tone angressive of a sigh, "We receipt have such size dishes on the table nowadays," he adds in the usual masculine way of structuring remarks on household topics with daggers.

The large eyes take on a dreamy look, and the succession of the culinary art. But a large year, and tried on fance of floorers, and the moleculary art. But a large year, and tried to her, the housekeeping is in its highest sense hemsekeeping." When preste, the whole thing is changed, and the subject of flookery seems to be extirely forgoties, and perhaps we might infer from this the direction in which the trace of the laides to often-run, and now the ornamental is cultivated at the expense of the sense to the cultical to be crucially forgoties, and prehaps we might infer from this the direction in which the trace of the laides to often-run, and now the ornamental is cultivated at the expense of the sales to from the sense perinciple that cake-making to the utter nogret of plainer but more essential articles of dist. A certain young lady of our acquaints and on face the premental articles of the laides to make a nice cake on batturdays, but asknowledges that she knows nothing ware from the same perinciple that the expense of the laides to often the paper.

Ferlanc few person lady furnishes an article on fancy work, saying .

pense with the ruses and liles, yet we cannot help feeling that our polators, and cabbages, and catenest much are equally indispensable. Accordingly, I sent you a few original recipes, which I have found excellent.

A most delicious Johnnycake is made by taking two cups of comment, one of flour, with one tempor of sait, one egg, well beaten; half cup molasses, three tablespoons vincerar, or one cup of some mik, if you have it; three-fourths tempoon saleratus, dissolved in a little water. Stir all well together, till about the consistency of griddle-cakes, and add saleratus last thing before bak-ing. Then bake in a hot oven for twenty or ing. Then bake in a hot oven for twenty or thirty minutes, or till nicely brown. Good eaten hot or cold.

An excellent brown bread is made by taking

Nice geme are made by mixing together one egg, well beaten, one cup mik, and one cup flour. These are very nice and light without any "rising."
Baked beans are very much better, and far Based beans are very much better, and far less trouble to prepare, if instead of parboiling, they are left to soak over night. In the morning drain off the water in which they were seased, and cover shem with fresh; adding a piece of salt pork, and bake the usual time.

Dried peas are delicious prepared in the same manner.

Suggestions for Writers.

To the Educar of The Chicago Tribune: Chicago, April 6.—The lady who writes Home Adornments in THE TRIBUNE has struck the key note of a great reform. Home should be made the prettiest, brightest, and sweetest place on earth; but it requires something more than the beautiful things that fairy tingers fashion to make a perfect home. We wish some lady who has time and talents (we say lady, because she should be the leading spirit in home-making) would write a letter or a series of letters on the

following subjects, all of which go to the making a perfect home:

First—Sunshine, What is all our beautiful handswork worth, if, with bar and bolt, and damask curtains, we shut out the glorious sun-

Next, give us pure air, ornaments, and glowing sunshine, -for health or happiness without

ing sunshine.—for health or happiness without the pure, fresh breezes of heaven to oxygenate the blood is not attained. Although I have no stock in it, I think the Ruttan system of heating and ventilation is the best in use.

But I am only suggesting topics. So we will pass to the kitchen,—and who shall tell us of the sorrows and deaths that, originate there? We are a nation of gormandizers. We eat, est, from morning till night; or, if there is a little interim, we drink, and chew, and smoke, and spit.

from morning till night; or, if there is a little interim, we drink, and chew, and smoke, and spit.

Next comes the subject of personal cleanliness. I have said we are a nation of gormandizers. I say also, we are a filthy people,—not the lower classes especially, but those who wear broadcloth and velvet. How few of our modern houses nave bath-rooms, or any other convenience for cleaning the person? Ladies, let us strike here,—that the bath-room is as necessary in a well regulated household as a kitchen or a parior. There seems to be a new era dawning, not only on this subject of personal cleanificess, but also in medication, as instanced in these vapor basins, which are springing up in different parts of the city, such as those at the Grand Pacific and at 100 Weest Madison street,—which, by the way, are said to be the best in the world,—where by being placed in a tub of warm vapor, the person may be thoroughly cleaned, and at the same time have any needed medicine introduced into the system through the pures of the skife, instead of taking it by way of the poor, abused stomach.

But I forgot that I am writing a short news-

stomach.

But I forgot that I am writing a short newspaper letter, instead of a treatise on health. Let us have letters on home adoruments, on sunshine, ventilation, cooking, personal cleanliness, and then on the mental needs, and musical wants of the family circle.

Pagentss.

Attrition Flour and Pearled Wheat. To the Millor of The Cheege Tribune: Chicago, April 6.—I notice your correspond-

ing only are preserved at the rood elements in their natural proportions and in the same pure and nutrient condition as in the wheat itself. Whole-wheat flour ground in the above manner I find can be successfully used for all cocking purposes.

Attrition pearled wheat is, I think, superior to anything of the kind ever before produced; unlike "cracked," crurushed," or "prepared" wheat, it cannot be adulterated, or become musty and sour. It shows for fteelig what it is. It is made, I understand, by machinery specially prepared and adapted to this purpose. It is very healthful and nutritions, invaluable for children, and if cooked properly, according to directions upon the packages, is "a food for the gods."

As to where these products can be purchased outside the city, I do not know, but understand they are manufactured by the "Attrition Mills," in this city.

Another Town Heard From.

Another Town Heard From.

To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune: Marengo, Itl., April 5.—We wish to write it few words for your Housekeeping Departmen We agree with "Pioche" on the pie question We agree with "Pioche" on the pie question, and think the writer discoursed very eloquently,—so much so that we came near losing the text in following the flights of imagination, and for a moment thought "The Pie-Biter's Lament" was a Websterian effort or the lotty scarings of a second Henry Clay. Some of the ladies congratulate themselves on the great amount of labor saved by bacishing pies. "H. M. M." comes out against pies, and substitutes puddings in their place,—a very good substitute, we know, for we make a great many of them; but we out against pies, and substitutes puddings in their place.—a very good substitute, we know, for we make a great many of them; but we never yet thought our labor lessened,—rather angmented. She gives a recipe for a padding that requires one and one-half hours boiling. We think we could make two or three pies in the time required to look after the wood-fire to keep the kettle continuously boiling. She also gives the pop-over pudding as the proper article to make when a friend calls in half an-hour before dinner. If a fire had been made in the morning, instead of making the pop-over, the time could be spent in entertaining the friend,—an idea the most of friends would prefer to sitting alone while the lady of the house is in the kitchen making a stir-up to get them something good to eat. "L. R." remarks: "Having been an invalid for over thirty years, I have found it necessary to be very careful of my diet." Perhaps if "L. R." had been more careless, and looked less to diet, good effects might have been observed in the last thirty years. Of course there are some people that certain articles will always disagree with. But as a general thing we Americans know too much about our livers and stomachs. If we are a little yellow, some physician will tell us that "our liver is addy affected;" we think not at first, but the doctor's selemn head-shake, united with the perusal of medical advertisements, econ induce us to dope down insdictine until our liver is affected, if it never has been before. The most cadaverous, ghostly-looking individuals we over see are neople that never eat what other folks do, but subsist on Graham-flour, mixed with cold water, and baked in a cold even.

ground clives, cinnames, allayiee, and one nuineg; their two and two-thirds caps flour; had of all two-caps chopped fracins. Bake in a stow oven, and you will have an excellent cake, and one that will last through het weather. And here allow me to tell you if ruisins are not in a case the last thing, and stired only just coungl to mix, your rations will not fail to the bottom of the case. Use the above receipt.—ounting the milk.—dissolve sods in little his ease, and you will have very nice cookies. Will some one be so kind as to tell me how to make line light poils? Dried-beef gravy and good codish balls? and I will be much colleged. Will some one tell me what should a most bill of three persons cost (with some extra ones often) a month?

A LITTLE MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Facts About the Horse-Race. Philadelphia Bulletin.
There was some horse-racing over at the Blank

course one day last fall, and Butterwick attended to witness it. On his way home in the Reading cars, in the afterooon, he encountered the Rov.
Dr. Potts, a clergyman, who knew no more about horse-racing than a Hindoo knows about seven-up. Butterwick, however, took for granted in his usual way that the Doctor was familiar with the subject, and, taking a seat beside him, he remarked: "I was out at the Blank course to-day to see Longfeller"

Longfellew."
"Indeed! Was he there? Where did you

beside him, he romacked:

"I was out at the Blank course to-day to set Longfellow."

"Indeed! Was he there? Where did you say he was?"

"Why! over yer at the course. I saw him and General Harmey, and a lot more of om. He run agin General Harmey, and it created a big excitement, too; but he beat the General badly, and the way the crowd cheered him was wonderful. They say that a good deal of money changed hands. The fact is, I had a small bet on the General myself."

"You don't mean to say that Longfellow actually beat General Harney?"

"Yes, I do! Beat him the worst kind. You'd hardly've thought it now would you? I was never more surprised in my life. What's queer about it is that he seemed just as fresh afterwards as before he commenced. Dudn't faze a bit. Why, instead of wanting to reat, he was jumping about just as slevly, and when the crowd began to push around him he kicked a boy in the stomach and doubted him up—nearly killed him. Oh! he's wicked! I wouldn't trash him as far as I could see him.

"This is simply actonishing," said the Doctor.

"I wouldn't have believed it possible. Are you sure it was Longfellow, Mr. Butterwick?"

"Why, certainly, of course; I've seen him often before. And after breathing a while, he and Maggie Mitcheil came out and as soon as they stopped off he put on an extre spuri of two and led her by the neck all around the piace, and she came in pulling and blowing and nearly exhausted. I never took much stock in her anyway."

"Led her by the neck! Why, this is the most scandalous conduct I ever heard of. Mr. Butterwick, you must certainly be joking."

"I pledge you my word it's the solemn truth. I saw it mweelf. And after that Judge Fullerton and General Harney they took a turn together, and that was the prefitest contast of the day. First the Judge'd beat the General and then the General passed the third quarter the Judge keeled over a gainst the word. And the third would give a kinder Jork or two and leave the Judge just nowheres, and by the time the General passed the third quart

knew whether to believe you of not; it seemed so strange that he should behave in that manner."

Then Mr. Butterwick went into the smoking-car to tell the joke to his friends, and the Doctor sat reflecting upon the outrageous impudence of the men who named their horses after respect-able people.

WANTS. "Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

I don't know who the post was Who put that in his song; Some mank pertaps, or anchor Who, bound his flesh to slaug Employed his days in counting! And lived on roots and water.

Whoser he was, he must have had A most contented mind, And must have known but little of

For instance, I—and I suppose
That I am like the rest—
Have many wants that site and first.
In my unquist breast.
So many minus quantities
Are there in my equation.
To name them all would go beyond.
The scope of numeration.

I want my daily bread; and that Includes a hill of fare That, for its comprehens trans-Would make our gots stars. Not all the fruits of every clims Were I content with having; Not all the cooks of all the world Could eatisfy my craving.

I want a sort of food and drink That goes beyond exercise; I want the thoughts of all the wine That are or are hore here. And then I want the power to chans From out the wast collection; I want to know, where now I has In doubt and appearation.

I want, besides such solld love, All tender household words; I want the lays of posts, and The songs of summer-birds. And then I want my friends,— Who know me well, yet love a And who, if swift misfertune or Will not be sure to "shove";

I want both will and strongth to rise
Above all hartful ikings;
I want to be an angel, but
I was not born with wings.
I want—but it occurs to me
That space and type are finite;
Should I go on, the printer would
Respectfully decline it.
ELLES P. ALLESTO

"our liver is badly affected;" we think not at first, but the doctor's solemn head-shake, united with the perusal of medical advertisements, as conditioned us to dope down medicine untit our liver is affected, if it never has heen before.

The most cadaverous, ghostly-jooking individuals as we over see are people that never out what the folks do, but subsite on Graham-four, inited with cold water, and baked in a cold oven.

How to Boil a Ham.

Fo the fidor of The Chicage fribuse:

Penna, Ill., April 5.—With great interest have it been reading for several weeks past a column board Housekeeping, through which I have itered many instructive lesseons necessary to many young housewives, and not a few old. I will here give a few receipts, of which I myelf have tried; and snow to be good. First, to regard to holing whole ham. Count on each 10 nound ham three hours, and a half-hour for each following pound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted, but from beginning to each following pound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following pound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following pound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bound, and remember a ham in hot water is not counted. But from beginning to each following bounds of borown sugar, and three eight and an approximative entry and sole grounds of borown sugar, and three eight and the sole of borown sugar, and three eight and the sole of borown sugar, and three eight and the sole of borown sugar, and three eight and the sole of borown sugar, and three eight and the sol

FINANCE AND TRADE. The Demand for Loans Moderately Active. New York Exchange Firmer---The Clearings \$2,800,000. The Produce Markets Unsettled --- Pro-

visions More Active and Easier. Breadstuffs Firm Early, but Closed

Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The demand for loans has improved in the last fort-night, and is still well-sustained, though not pressing. Country buyers have made their appearance in large numbers, and the retail business of the city has been stimulated by the fine weather of this week. The as-ject of affairs is consequently more cheerful, and the volume of transactions is larger. Although the pack-ing season is over, the money employed in packing has not yet found its way back into the surplus of the lanks. It is keen in use in carrying the prodet found its way back into the surplus of the a. It is kept in use in carrying the product of the small part of which has been but a small part of which has been briefly been to be a small part of which has been briefly been to be a small part of control of a sale market. Our manufacturers are no longer clied, as in earlier times, to realize at once. The shave a surplus of funds, but not snough to seri-depress the rates of interest. The country defor accommodations was not considerable, so of discount were scale per cent at the banks, after being the charge to regular customers, as a small amount of funds to be had at 7 per by very desirable borrowers.

The street business is light, good paper scarce, also fulls per cent.

mend for accommodations was not considerable.

Bates of discount were easily per cent at the banks, the latter being the charge to regular customers.

There is a small amount of funds to be had at 7 per cent by very destrable borrowers.

On the others business is light, good paper scarce, and rates fulls per cent.

New York exchange was firm in consequence of country orders, and was cold between banks at 1863 and rates fulls per cent.

New York exchange was firm in consequence of country orders, and was cold between banks at 1863 and permitted for the weed at, with other proporty, dated April 7.

The receipts of currency from the country were larger.

The clearing were \$5,800,000.

BRAILL THE BANK-RAMINER REPORT TO THE GLARING-HOUSE?

If now yorks with the Chicago Clearing-House to determine whether or not the Bank-Raminer of this district shall, like Bank-Raminer Meign, of New York, report cases of mismanaged banks to their associates in the Clearing-House. The Competition of the Currency has been consulted by letter, and has responded that if the Chicago Clearing-House will make a formal request to this district to report to the Clearing-House any cases he may discover of banks that have impaired their capital by mismanagement, or that are doting a bazardous business.

The Clearing-House will meet in a day or two to consider the matter, and decide whether they will prefer the formal request required by the Comproler.

Amsteant-Treasurer Bangs has received \$50,000 in tilter control of the Clearing has received \$50,000 in tilter coin from the Sub-Treasury at New York, each of the control of the Clear of the Charles of the Charle

Treasurer Bangs has received \$50,000 in rom the Sub-Treasury at New York, as an of the coin that will be distributed here

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently rendered a decision that opens an easy way to evaluate a state of the Bankrupt law. The decision has not yet been officially reported, but its main features are as follows: A New York merchant intrusted to a New York commercial agency the collection of a claim against a Kansas debtor. The agency deputed the collection to a Kansas lawyer, who obtained from the debtor, become insolvent, the payment of the debt. This was discovered by the other creditors, who brought suit to recover from the New York merchant the preferential payment. The Supreme Court has decided against the creditors, on the ground that the act of the Kansas lawyer was not the act of the New York merchant. There was one dissenting optnion. It thus appears that to evade the stringent provisions of the Bankrupt law, and secure preferential payments beyond any danger of disturbance, it is necessary only that the creditor to be preferred employ an agent who will employ a sub-agent. Such decisions as this, and that of the New York Court of Appeals that a bank certifying an altered check is not responsible for its payment, and that of the Illinia Bupreme Court that a drawer of a check that has passed into third hands cannot countermand its payment, and that of an Ohio Court that a railroad company is not responsible for a fraudulent bill of lading—to say nothing of scores of others as badars bringing the courts and the law into rapid discredit with business-men and property-holders. The courts have admirably fulfilled their function of protecting personal liberty, but do not seem to have attained, any practical knowledge, of the rights and relations of property and business. The community must look to Courts of Arbitration—so successful in New York and England—for sensible settlements of commercial and property disputes. It is palpably idle to look for them to lawyers and Judges, adepts only in abstract, impracticable, and micai reasoning.

Thade Dollars Adaly.

TRADE DOLLARS AGAIN.

The control of their bullion in trade dollars, they will be likely to convert it into money in that way, and pass the irade dollars, they will be likely to convert it into money in that way, and pass the irade dollars off at par, rather than take from 85 to 20 par cent in gold for their bars. A difference of even 10 per cent on one-half of the quantity produced is quite an item. But this difference comes chiefly out of the carnings of laborers and mechanics, receiving from 25 to 34 per day. The banks have steadily retread to take trade dollars on deposit, even white receiving half dollars; and their action has been sharply criticised. After all, however, their course is simply one of self-protection. Our financiers saw the tendency of the sot allowing the coinage of trade dollars, and did not wish, to choke up their vanits with the burdensome coin, which cannot be loaned. This action of the banks is producing its inevitable fruits, and one or more jobbers on front street have already posted pleasards in their stores, to the effect that trade dollars will not be received except at their market value in gold, which to-day is \$46,045 kg. If this rule becomes general, it will force that coin from circulation, in advance of Congressional legislation,—Son-Francisce Builden, March 11.

GOVERNMENT BONDE.

Promotor Decision, March Si.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Datind States for Cap. 1217

United States for Date of Wh. 117

6-20 of White States and July 117

200 of White States and July 121

200 of White January and July 122

10-40 of White States and July 122

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United States and July 122

Chicago City 7 9 ct. bonds 108 & int. 108 & City Railway, South Side, ex.

City Railway, South Side, ex.

City Railway, West Side, 140

City Railway, West Side, 140

City Railway, West Side, 140

City Railway, West Side, 120

Traders' Insurance Company 125

Chamber of Commerce, ex.dv 77

Chicago Gae Light and Coke

Company

Expectives

STOCKS, DONDS, ETC.

New YORK, April 7.—Gold opened at 112%, and closed at 113%. Carrying rates were 11/62. Loans were also made flat. The firmness was due to purchases by Germans who sold \$750,000 of '65 bonds for London account and covering of shorts.

Governments were strong and higher, with a good investment demand.

Railroad bonds were dull.

State securities were better for Tennessees. The rest were steady.

Blocks opened firm, and prices advanced & & M. the latter Pacific Mail. Subsequently a weaker feeling set in, and Sacine Mail declined & the remainder of the list declining in sympathy. During the last hour prices improved & & M. the market closing active with better feeling. Transactions were 119,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail. 30,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul. 5,000 Ere, and 31,000 Lake Shore.

Mcney easy; 3,24. Prime mercantile paper, 5,26. Customs receipts, \$65,000.

The Assistant Tressurer disbursed \$31,000.

Dry goods imports for the week, \$2,002,000.

Clearings, \$29,000,000.

Sterling firm: sixty days, 487; sight, 489%.

SOVERNAMENT BONDS.

118%; 10-40s, composs. 118%; supposs. 118%.

Curre	STATE BONDS		
Tennessee, new	41	Wissouri 6e	
Virginia, old	35	Wissouri 6e	
Virginia, old	35	STOCKS	
Western Union	65	Rock Island	
Quickailver	16	St. Faul pfd	
Pacific Mail	17	St. Faul pfd	
St. Faul pfd	25		
Facino Mail	17	St. Faul pfd	
St. Faul pfd	18		
Fort Wayne	18		
Fargo	85	St. Faul pfd	18
Fort Wayne	18	Terre Haute pfd	18
St. Faul pfd	18		
Fort Wayne	18	Terre Haute pfd	18
Chicago & Aiton pfd	10		
Chicago & Aiton pfd	10		
St. Faul pfd	18		
Chicago & Aiton pfd	10		
St. Faul pfd	18		
Chicago & Aiton pfd	10		
Missouri Facific	14	18	
Missouri Facific	14	18	
Missouri Facific	14	18	
Missouri Facific	18	10	
Missouri Facific	18	10	
Central Fac, bonds	11	18	
Central Fac, bonds	11	18	
St. Faul pfd	18		
Chicago & Aiton	10	18	
Central Fac, bonds	11	18	
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Centr121%	Currencies		

United States Ex 73%
New York Central 113
Eric 194
Eric pfd 33
Hariem 139
Harlem pfd 133
Michigan Central 604
Panama 139
Harlem pfd 133
Michigan Central 604
Lake Shore 604
Limos Central 98
Chereiand & Fittaburg 20 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Limos Central 98
Chereiand & Fittaburg 20 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Northwestern 60 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Northwestern 60 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Northwestern 60 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Limos Central 98
Chereiand & Fittaburg 20 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Limos Central 98
Northwestern 60 & Chicago, B. & Q.
Chicago, B. & Q.
Limos Central Pac, bon
Union Facific bor
U

REAL ESTATE.

Friday, April 7 :

4,100 1,000

3,300 4,400

14,000 Coulter st, 300 ft w of Robey st, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Feb. 8.

West Chicago av, 49½ ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 24

x12 ft, dated April 7.

Linco St, 100½ ft w of Sheridan st, n f, 26x124

ft, dated Nov. 30, 1875.

Adams st, 130 3-10 ft e of Ashiand av, 5 f, 20x

100 3-10 ft, dated April 6.

North LaSalle et, 5 ft s of Division, w f, 50x

150½ ft, dated March 24.

Bobey st, 1,341 3-10 ft s of Bine Island av, e f,

500x243 ft, dated March 24.

Morehead to Basil Manly, Jr.).

60,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF T MILES

Seminary av, near Lincoln, n w f, 50x65 ft,

dated April 7.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF T MILES

Seminary av, near Lincoln, n w f, 50x65 ft,

dated April 7.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A BADIUS OF T MILES 1,500

	BECH	CIPTS,	SHIPMENTS.	
Marking or	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris			8,335	9,537
Wheat, bu	34,200		30,365	69,474
Corn, bu	24,570	3,715	9,853	2,375
Oats, bu	26,125	8,275	9,839	8,768
Rye	400	385	400	350
Barley, bu	5,620	5,490	5,035	5,268
Grass seed, lbs.	47,640	81,481	55,416	112,628
Flax seed, fts	21,435	3,300	23,000	10,000
Broom corn, he		10,000	64,843	60,000
Cured meats, the	85,990	66,800	854,833	788,817
Beef, bris			53	277
Pork, bris	65	70	79	830
Lard, he	80,565	:64,100	239,8351	304,970
Tallow, Its	23,485	11,515	800	
Butter, he	40,277	33,049	26,230	80,449
Dressed hogs	78	26	,	
Live hogs, No	9,534	9,865	4,462	5,625
Cattle, No	5,954	2,582	1,918	1,842
Sheep, No	1,305	2,743	652	2,267
Hides, ha	100,239	128,319	209,707	105,800
Highwines, brla	155	293	116	434
Wool, the	19,488	21,117	5,790	31,730
Potatoes, bu	; 2,313	2,733		2,500
Coal, tons	3,035!	2,100	611	2,000
Hay, tons	140		101	
Lumber, No.ft.	556,000	249,000	787,500	927,900
Shingles, No	2,740,000	1,980,000	906,000	692,000
Salt, bris	950	675	705	562
Poultry, flo	27,516	8,290		
Poultry, coops.	6	48	12,440	1,145
Game, pkgs	83	115		
Eggs, pkgs	5821	1.642		********
Cheese, bys	361	65	990	-7
Gr'napples, br.	13		930	705
Beans, bu		1,295	120	*******
meann, Du	847	310	72	89

these circumstances it is strange that lard should have been on the downward turn in Liverpool all this week. It may be that influential parties have been he may be that intential prices have been beamering the market for the purpose of obtaining control at lower figures than those current a week ago. The leading produce markets were unsettied yesterday, and irregular, but within a very moderate range of prices. The weather, which continued fine, affectclose, when there was a general duliness all round.

In the dry-goods market there was further noticeable improvement in the volume of sales. Country
buyers were present in goodly numbers and a considerable increase in the mail-order business was also reported. Prices showed few changes and none worthy ported. Prices showed few changes and none worthy of note. Groceries were moving on a fairly generous scale, and were firmly held all around. Prices of butter and cheese continue very firm. No alterations were made in the quotations of fish, canned goods, and dried fruits, each of these markets being fairly active and steady. Dealers in coal and wood report continued duliness, and prices were with. out quotable change. Oils were in better demand. Paints remain inactive. The bagging, leather, tobac-co, and tea markets were without new features.

co, and tes markets were without new features.

The demand for lumber is improving, and common grades are tolerably steady, but the general market is easy, the near approach of the new season making many deslers desirous to reduce stocks as much as possible. Lumber is expected at the wholesale market in a few days, vessels having recently sailed for some of the east-shore ports, but the receipts are likely to be small for a week or so, as but little lumber is ready to which and few of the toner, these are well except. to ship, and few of the inner lakes are yet open to bavigation. Natis were quoted higher at \$1,10 rates. The broom-corn market was a little more active and steady. Weol, hops, and seeds were without material change, being on the whole rather weak. Poultry was steady, and eggs lower.

PRIVILEORS.

The following nearthly and recognition has been proportioned by the proportion of the propor

The following presents and resolution has been pre-pared for presentment to the Directure of the Board of Tracie, and will probably be offered at their next-meeting. We need scarcely say that it ought to be adopted. The Directors cannot control the conduct of members outside trading hours, but can prevent the news of the State from being openly violated on

Change:

Wissman, The selling or buying of what are known as "puts" and "cais" is producted and made a mission of puts and "cais" is producted and made a mission of the mate of lilinols, and whereas such fransactions are not recognized by the rules and regulations of the Board as in any way legitimate transactions and

Witzman, The bolorance of such transactions by this Association on the floor of the Exchange hall interferes with regitimate trade and tends to bring this Association into disreputs in this and other communities; and

Association into disrepute in this and other communi-ties; and
Wherman, Sec. 6 of Rule IV, gives the Beard of Directors power to make rules in regard to the use of the Exchange room; therefore, Associed, That the selling or buying of "puta" or "calls" in the open market of the Exchange rooms be and the same is hereby prohibited; and any violation of this rule shall be considered as a violation of proper business decorum, and the member or mem-bers guilty thereof shall be suspended from the privi-legs of actualisation to such rooms, as frevided in Sec. 2 of Rule II, of the rules of the Board. 1,878

received at Chicago Customs April 7, 1876: Charles P. Coggeshell, 3 cases glass; Greiner & Schuell, 500 bu barley. Amount of duties collected, \$7,384,94.

PROVISIONS.
HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggr HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, at a lower range of prices. Hogs were in rather larger supply than expected, and quoted easier, which made holders of product more anxious to sell, especially as other markets were disposed to weakness. The trading was chiefly local.

MESS PORK—WAS more active, and weak early, declining 200 per bri under large offerings, most of which was taken to fill shorts. Afterwards the market railies, and closed only 567 ½ clower than on Thursday evening. Sales were reported of 140 bris cash at \$22.35; 750 bris seller April at \$22.00; 8,500 bris seller May at \$22.12 ½ @22.27 ½; 10,500 bris seller June at \$22.30 @ 22.53 ½; 1,000 bris seller July at \$22.70; and 500 bris

And the first of the control of the

1,600 bu do at 47@48c free on board cars. Total, 41,200 bu.

OATS—were in moderate demand at Thursday's prices. The market occued stradier in sympathy with other grain, and under smaller receipts and offerings, and closed quiet and easy in company with corn. Sellier the month was quiet at 32½C, closing at 32½C and of and 32½C asked. May sold at 33½C, and was held at one time at 32½C, 33½C, and fresh receipts 32½C. Samples were steady under a fair inquiry. Cash sales were reported of 22,400 bu No. 2 at 32½C32½C; 4,200 bu by sample, mixed, at 30½C34C; and 3,000 bu do white at 35½C37½C on track. Total, 29,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet at 66C for fresh, and 64c for regular No. 2, and 68c60c for May. Few buyers were me the market, and but little grain was offered. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2, fresh, at 68c.

BARLEY—Was dull and lo lower. The receipts were email, and most of the cash grain was held off the market. Aside from a few trades in options early, bothing was done. Selier May opened at 58½C, was afterwards quoted at 51½C, and closed nominally at that figure, which was also the quotation for requiar. The lower grades were duil and lo lower, at 38c.33c for No. 3, inside for winter receipts; and at 28c.220 for rejected. Choice samples were in moderate request. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, at 38c.; 2,000 bu by sample at 36c.50c, on track. Total, 2,800 bu. 1,600 bu do at 47@49c free on board cars. Total, 41,-

ple at 166,50c, on track. Total, 2,800 bu. Sy sample at 166,50c, on track. Total, 2,800 bu. Sy sample at 162,600 burses prk was active and easter. Saice, 4,000 bries at \$22,206,22,25 seller May: \$22,406,23,50 seller July: and \$22,15 cash for extra heavy.

Lard was fairly active and easier, sales being reported of 3,000 be at \$13,600,810,00 for May, and \$13,75 (213,80 for June.

Short ribs were easier. Bales, 350,000 lbs celler May at \$11,90; 30,000 lbs do at \$11,875; also 1,000 boxes long and short clear, 120, at Mirwaukee,

Wheat was fairly active and easier early, closing framer. Ealier May soid at \$1,015; 61,045; and closed at \$1,015; 61,045;. April closed at 90,00, and June at \$1.055; 61,045; and closed at \$1.055; 61,045;.

Corn was quiet and stady at 48 50 for May, and 44c for June, and 45 50 seller June.

CALL BOARD.

Mean pork was quiet at 30,600.00.

After your at so soler June.

CALL ROARD.

After pork was quiet/blostug 6c lower than at 1 o'clock, at \$22.00cm2.10 for April, \$22.17 g g 22.20 for May, \$22.42 g 62.3 ds for June, and \$2.46 g of 2.07 for July, Sales 500 tris seller July at \$22.70.

Lard was quiet, closing \$6 lower, at \$13.57 g 613.40 seller May, \$13.75 g 613.45 seller April. Balos 500 tos seller May at \$13.57 g.

ALCOHOL Was firmer, in sympathy with highwines, at \$2.16, BROOM-COHN-Trade is improving, and the gen-BROOM-CORN-Trace is improving, and the general market is steady. There is some corn yet in the interior to come forward, but the supply out of manufacturers, hands is estimated to be much smaller than it was leat apring I Goode hurt, *6280; No. 2 hurt, *7. date; choice medium 7@75/c; good medium brush, *626/je; fair limide and covers, *626/je; inferior, *42.

Aye; crooked, Sado.

BUTTER—Was firm. The daily receipts are quickly atsorbed, as not enough is arriving to any where pear satisfy the current demand. Houders of strictly choice grades are enabled to realise at their own figures, and not infrequently sales are effected at higher prices than are given in the following quotations: Choice to fancy yellow, 30,46c; medium to good grades, 25,630c; inferior to common, 15,625c; common to choice roll,

BAGGING—Trade was slightly more active than on the preceding days of the week, and among jobbers there seemed to be a more hopeful feeling. Prices re-main as before: Stark A, 26%o; Feerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; American A. 23c; American, 234c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, t'bu, 14%@15%c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, Con, 14%(315)c; do, 5 bd, 10g,150; gunnies, single, 14x(315; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Dealers were having a fair trade, and were asking and realizing fully late prices. We continue to quote: Godd to fancy factory, 12@13%c; lower grades, 8@11c.

COAL—Was dull at former quotations: Lackawanna,

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of poultry of

are quoted at 306,355. Other varieties meat with little notice.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts of poultry of any description continue small, and the market is fair, the supply being unequal to the wants of the city trade. Ducks were steady. Snipe soid at 30c,331,00 per dos, and pigeous in feather at 31.75 per dos. Turkeys, 166,18c; chickens, 16c,316c; live do, \$5,003,55 per dos; Maliard ducks, \$1,50; small do, \$1,35.

SEEDS—Were duil and generally weak. Timothy was in fair supply, especially the lower grades, and sales were made at \$2,0062,30; the outside for strictly prime. Clover was in little better request but easy, many being annous to unload at \$5,0062,00 for medium and \$1,0062,00 for memmath. Flux soid at \$1,1161.30. Hungarian was dull at \$5,0062,00 for medium and \$1,0062,00 for memmath. Flux soid at \$1,1161.30. Hungarian was dull at \$5,000,000 for medium sold at \$3,007,000 for memmath. Flux soid at \$1,170; dairy, without bags, \$2,75; dairy, with bags, \$3,00; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4,00.

Than—At the recently-revised quotations there is a steady inarket. Trads seems to be "picking up " a little, and the outdook is regarded as favorable to holders. A fair business was doing at the annoxed range of prices: Outrowness—Common, 356,400; good do, 46,456; medium, 46,640; good do, 46,456; fancy, \$1,006.10; liberialist—Common 3 to 180; good do, 84,650; fancy, 10,006.10; liberialist—Common 3 to 180; good do, 84,650; fancy, 10,006.10; liberialist—Common 3 to 180; good do, 84,650; finest, 66,650; finest, 66,650;

Washed, medium do, #93515; unwashed, fins flexy to light, Medium; 60,550c; pulled, aver-age, 30,450c. HAU-ROAD PREIGHTS—Were quiet and un-LIVE STOCK

Total .. 40,440 45,578 49,022 21,3:3 25,954 .. 1,118 3,009 2,380 8,005 4,462

13,430 Stock men throughout the country will be saddened o learn of the sudden and violent death of Sanford Green, which occurred in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards vesterday morning. He had just arrived from Kansas City with five car-loads of cattle, and while walking upon the train he lost his footing and fell underneath the core. His body was crushed in a horrisle manner, and death was instantaneous. For the past twenty years Mr. Green has been engaged in the past twenty the state of this city, and was widely and favore the state of the city, and was widely and favore the state of the city, and was widely and favore the city.

change in the character of the demand or in prices. The natural effect of the gloomy reports from below was offset by the marked dacline in the receipts, and a fairly setive and steady market was experienced. The arrivals were some 3,000 head less than for the the arrivals were some 3,000 head less than for the day before, but there were stale cattle enough to swell; the supply to ample dimensions, and the offerings proved in every way adequate. Sales ranged all the way from \$2.50 for scalawags to \$5.00 for exirs graded steers. The latter figure was realized for a car-load of lows steers averaging 1,572 kb. They were fed by T. J. Esh, Gasten Grove, and were among the best seen in our market this scaon. The bulk of the trading was at \$3.50.4.00 for stockers and butchers' stuff, and at \$4.1084,195 for shipping steer;

state and but states and but states and but states and but states are carrier sales. Carrier sales. No.

Gragory, Cooley & Co. to Haines, 45
To Fiym 18
To Cifford 19
To McGrath 19
To Mitchell, 19
To Swift & H. 14 Av. Price.
1,338 \$5,10
1,465 5.45
1910 4.90
866 3.40
1,154 4.40
1,185 4.373
1,229 4.76
1,453 4.123
1,390 3.90
1,346 4.95
875 3.75
1,182 4.50 To Swift & H....
To Swift & H....
To Morris & W...
To D. Thompson To Wagner (stockers).

R. Strahorn & Co., to Mouroe.

To Thompson (Texas).

To Mouroe.

To Mouroe.

To Mouroe.

To Mouroe.

To Mouroe.

To Doud.

To Doud.

To Doud.

To Dallas (stockers).

Rader & Reed to Morris & W.

To Mouroe.

To Mouroe.

To Jones.

To Mouroe.

To Joud.

To Doud.

To Doud.

To Doud.

To Doud.

To Jallas (stockers).

James Jackson te Morris & W.

(Toxas). To Wagner (stoo 1,189 4,60 1,250 4,75 1,355 5,10 1,155 4,65 1,367 5,35 1,125 4,69 772 3,49 1,216 4,70 1,216 4,55 1,109 4,65 1,325 1,577 1,060 1,108 1,472 4.90 5.25 4.35 4.40 6.00 10 Monroe 16
TO Monroe 16
TO Hersh, M, & Co 15
George Adams & Co, to Hartnett
(cows) 18
TO Figna 15
TO Marks & T 17 1,037

To Marks & T 17
To Wadsworth (stockers) 14
To Morris & W. (still bulls) 12
To Morris & W. (still bulls) 12
To Morris & W. (still bulls) 12
To Morris & W. (still bulls) 14
To Weish 14
To Weish 15
To Weish 16
To Weish 16
To Morris & W 12
To Morris & W 12
To Morris & W 14
To Morris & W 15
To Morris & W 16
To Morris & W 17
To Morris & W 18
To Massell & Co. 18
To Morris & W 19
To Morris & W 19
To Morris & W 19
To Morris & W 17
To Hersis, M. & Co. 16
To Morris & W 17
To Morris & W 18
To Morris & W 18 953 1,008 1 218 1,775 1,328 1,353 1,169 1,005 1,203

James Jackson to Swartz
To Belknap
H. Green & Co, to Tabor.
To Tabor
To Swartz Bros
To Butler.
Beatles Licharton & Co. To Rickes,
Denosy & Redmond to Crane.
To Grane.
To Brown.
To Wilson Sinith.
Horine Bres. to Brown.
To Flangan.
To Start.
To Start.
To Swarts Bros. A Strakov & Co. to White.
To White.
To White.
To White.
To Crans.
Urvis.

ader & Reed to Armour..... ames Jackson to Swartz Bros.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Obrack to The Covence Tribura.

JAST LIBERTY, Pa. April 7, 7.242 basd, or 317 cars of through stock and 101 cars for this market, against 6,036 head the week before; supply fair, and selling slow at about 15e lowmon to graph to 1,500 be, 55.7566.00; medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 be, 55.7566.00; and cows, \$5.5064.25; bulls, stags, and cows, \$5.5064.00; sale for the week, 1,600, against 11,000 the week before; supply fair, but selling slow at the following prices: Philadelphias, \$9.0069.25; Yorkers, \$5.0068.30; common and roughs, \$5.506.75.30.

Setter—Receipts, 12,500 bead, against 11,000 the week before; supply fair, and selling well at the following: Extra. 110 to 100 lbs, \$7.256.71.5; good, 97 to 100 lbs, \$6.7567.00; fair, 80 to 90 its, \$6.0066.50; medium, 70 to 80 lbs, \$5.5065.75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, \$4.5065.00. . 87 77 5.00 EAST LIBERTY.

NEW YORK. April 7.—BENTAL - Receipts, 1,300, moking 4,730 for four days, agains: 4,370 at the same time last week: quality generally common, and market extremely dul, with a further decline equal to Act a few selected extra steers and a vive equal to Act a few solocied extra steers sold at 114(2)112; choice anall lots at 11c; common to good, 9310%; a carload at 83c.

SREEK-Beccipts, 1.820, making 9,330 for four days, sgainst 6,930 for the same time last week. Good sleep firm; full prices; inferior and common not wanted; a carload of extra Orlos, av 125 lis, as 9c; fair to grime lots, 71(88)c; inferior and ordinary, 61(3).

SWINE-Beccipts, 2,730, making 10,270 for four days, against 1,740 for the same time last week; none offered alive.

against 12,740 for the same time last week; none offered alive,

BUFFALO.

SIELF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 17,000; no market to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

SIELF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,200; total for the week, 12,000; market duil and slow; 3 cars of Yorkers, 53.20,83.35; 1 car heavy, averaging 240 lbs, at 28.75; 4 cars common thin stock, mixed lots, unsold.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. Wisconain and Manuscolis Night 10:40 p. m. 17:30 s. a. Passenger.

All trains run via Milwankon. To chess for 8th Passenger.

All trains run via Milwankon. To chess for 8th Passenger.

Chien, or via Waterlound. LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAT.

Depat, foot of Lake et. and Foot of Toentgaccaches. Passenger.

Et. Louis Hast Admin. Section of Contract Cont

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & UUINOY RATE PAS.

Depots, fond of facerol, Indianatide, and Recipeling and Carrier, and all depots

Mail and Express.

Mail MARINE.

MARINE,

4.13
4.66

The Marine Insurance Union, as the combination of Western Marine Insurance Companies is called, is not having everything its own way, nor does it get such high rates as it espected. The companies outside of the combination are making a most gallant fight, and take insurance on eargoes at such low rates that the Insurance Union with its high tariff cannot get a cent's worth of business. Bates have been made by some of the independent companies during the last few days at 40 cents on grain from Chicago to Buffalo, while the lartiff rate is \$1.20, in per cent off, which makes \$1.00 net. At Milwankes, compelition is said to be still more break than it is in this city. Insurance on grain is said to have been offered at that place a day or two are at 30 cents to Buffalo. This is the lowest rate ever made at the beginning of the season, and about the same as was charged during the dullest time last season. The officers of the Insurance Union say that, rather than insure at such rates, they will close their offices until better rates can be had. They claim that the independent companies cannot stand this kind of business very long, and must come to (terms soon. The attent companies, however, claim that they can do the business at the such rates if they only get enough to do. They are undoubtedly determined to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRICAGO.

Marine business at this port is still without life...

The tug Ferry went to South Chicago yesterday to tow up a vessel.... A number of lumber carriers are Pichel Offices, in Clarken, corner of Washington, Public Moste, and al Super, 12 Streetings—the Management of Washington, Public Moste, and al Super, 12 Streetings—the Corner Management of Washington, Public Moste, and al Super, 12 Streeting Desired on the Corner of Washington Streeting Corner of Washington Corner of Washington

the first trip to Bay City to-day. She will make regu-lar trips hereafter.

AT KINGSTON.

The Ontario and Richelieu Navigation Company are engaged in fitting up three steamers laid up at that place. They expect to be ready for work by the 15th of April. Quite a number of schooners are being overhauled, and many will be ready to sail at the car-

The prope Barnum and Annie Craig are in dry-doc The former is being calked and generally overheads the latter is repairing her arches and being others fixed up. The tug Livingstone is to be docked for the purpose of repairing a leak, and be generally on hunded and painted up. The tug Clark is reserving a tensive repairs, consisting of new covering-board, at stanchions, stringers, and docks, and will come out good as new. The subr Dacotah has received any power and gibbour, and is being thoroughly assure that the subre of the season's work. The subre T. B. Here where the subre of the season's work. The schraft T. B. Here winter at this yard. The Concord has been convening to the season's work. The schraft T. B. Here winter at this yard. The Concord has been convening to tow-berge, at an expense of \$8,000, and a doubt one of the best of her kind affect. The schraft has revenue would be subreduced a thorough rebuilt from the low when mark up. at an expense of \$6,000, and is now the shape. The schraft Birdgewater and Quasa City at complete their repairs in a few days and the edition than the subress of \$1000. REPAIRING AND FITTING OUT.

The sieam barge Colin Campbell, formerly the pro-erty of Ingraham, of Bufalo, was sold last we in \$10,000...At Bufalo the Union Dry-Dock Company is huilding a large and powerful wrecking tur for Laba-Fortier, to be employed on the Detroit River at its wrecking purposes. She is 124 feet over all, 28 for beam, and 11 feet hold...A company with a capital \$50,000 is forming in 8t. Catherines for the purpose a constructing a dry-dock near that place, which has be capable of receiving the largest vesses passes. BLAEWHERE. constructing a dry-dook near that piace, which the be capable of receiving the largest vessel through the new Weiland Canal... Capt don't duyles, of Manitowor, dichthere on historiary hand in Guyles, of Manitowor, dichthere on historiary hand in face, and the second of the lakes until last, which is section at Watthagan, Ili, where he remains until he ramoved to Minitowor in International Committee and the ward's Central to Minitowor in the The Ward's Central to Minitowor in the The Ward's Central to Facific Lake Committee will be manpressed of the stempers Response Annue L. Craig, St. Faul, and City of Duinth. All been receiving more or less general repairs at the control of the control

against the passage of the Committee RAILROAD TIME TABLE

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - T Saturby suppled. *Sunday excepted. ! Monday excepted. | Sunday excepted. CHICAGO'S NORTHWESTERY 9411.9712

Sunday Br. † Paturday and Sunday Br. | Dally. CHICAGO. ALTON A ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kaness City and Denver Short Diam.

Driam Depot, West Side, near Matisonal, bridge. Bell
Officer: Al Depot, and IN Randolph. St.

LAKE SHOTE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO. MILWAUKEE AST. PAUL RAILROAD. Union Denot, corner Modican and Canal-sts. Tichel Office & South Clara-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Danel.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Through
Day Express
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Express
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night
Passenger.
10:00 p. m. 7:30 p.m.

Only line running the notel cars to New York. PUTTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICASO RAILWAY

Day Express.

Pacific Express.

Prefix leave from rear of Especial ducing and the ar Terrip-second of Dend corner of Malland, as a ficknown on. City often, 81 Charlesis, corner of Tentington.

Leave, Arriva

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depoil, corner of Fen Buren and Shermon sit. Tiched she)

Grand Pacific Hotel.

Omnha, Leavenus the Atchison Re 10 50 a. m. 450 p. m.

150 p. m. 150 p. m. 150 p. m.

150 p. m. 150 p. m.

LEGAL

TREASURY DEPATRMENT.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLES OF THE CREATEST.

All persons having claims against the Poorth Million
Bank of Chicago, Ill., are berely notified to present
same, and to make segal proof thereof white
months, to Charles D. Shorman, Receiver, at the case
and bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN SAY ESOL.

Gumptreller of the Compt

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GERMAN-AMERICAN BA Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5:70 a. m. 5:19 p. a. R. 5:19 p. a. 8:19 p. a.

Office, 172 East Washington JUSTUS KILIAN, Presiden Loans on Real Esta

Chartered by the

VOLUME 29.

PIANOS

Square and Upright

PIANOS

All the Bauer Pianos have o

Patent self-bearing Agraffe at tachments and concave fran board, and are fully warranted for FIVE YEARS. Prices very local terms to suit customers.

JULIUS BAUER & CO Oor, State and Monroe-sta.,

CHICAGO PIANO DEALERS' ASSOCIATI N. W. corner State and Adams sta. W. K. NIXON, Presiden

FINANCIAL.

DIME

STEINWAY

We can make loans on Real Est in Chicago and well-established a urbs, and on improved farms wit 100 miles of Chicago, in amounts \$1,000 to \$20,000, at current rat JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st

FOR SALE Two Shares of "Chicago Base Ball Asso ock. Address F. 55, Tribune office.

CARPET CLEANIN

Boston Steam Carpet-Cleaning Works.

Since and Works, 44 and 46 West Adamped.

Branch Office, 10s Twenty-second-st.

DIMMICK & CUNLIFFE. chion Park Cabinet and Uphoistering Establish Repairing, Varnishing, Polishing and Uphoist Loose Covers and Lambrequins Out and Made. Treass Made and Renovated. 49 West Lake-st. N. B. Room Moldings and Window Cornective Teled. 4 Co., Will be obliged to remain at the old stand May 1, as new store is not yet completed.

MOTHS! MOTHS In Furniture, Carpote, Bedding, See, destroy Church's pelant process, without in jury or all the maderials. Orthore through the isodisty ture deplare or to 6, 9. TURNER, 1218 spate-of have prompt attention.

Fine Watch Repairi

A specialty. The best workmen. H. R. P. SHU M South Clark-et., opposite Sherman House. PATENTS F. F. WARN
DO DearbornSolicitor of Pa

JETTINE. LADIES, TR JETTINE!

COMMISSIONER OF DEE SIMEON W. KIN

The ONLY Commissions: in Chicago: having rate official seal of effice (including "Coat of for each State and Territory, as requirely the first of Hilling States Cod missions: for the Northern District of Hilling States Cod missions: Commissions: U. S. Court of all Washington, D. G.; Pasport Officer at and Notary Public. Deeds, etc., drawn; ask ments, dispositions, and affidavite taken to be usually the commissions of the commis HOTEL

GAULT HOUSE A few pleasant rooms reserved for and day board at a fair prices.

O. B. VARDERCOOK, Manager.